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'MUTUAL BALANCE OF INTERESTS' CAN BE FOUND IN DISARMAMENT

LD161153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Dr of Historical Sciences Vl. Petrov article under rubric "Disarmament Is a Command of the Times": "In the Mainstream"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Soviet Union's policies are based on the struggle to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence, for lasting peace and to eliminate the danger of a new world war. "To halt the arms race and insure progress toward reducing and ultimately removing the threat of thermonuclear disaster," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "is the chief problem now on the agenda of our life."

In this connection the significance of the SALT II treaty can hardly be overestimated. It makes a real contribution to limiting the arms race in both quantitative and qualitative terms, moreover in the sphere of the most destructive means of warfare, namely strategic offensive arms.

The progress achieved makes it possible to advance also in other directions of limiting the nuclear arms race and of disarmament. The treaty convincingly shows that the way to insure genuine security lies not through accumulating instruments of destruction but through lowering the level of military confrontation and limiting, reducing and ultimately totally liquidating the means of waging nuclear war.

In the 3.5 decades since nuclear weapons were created, they have traveled the path from the primitive--from today's viewpoint--atomic devices which the United States dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the modern nuclear charges, some of which can pack a destructive energy exceeding the yield of all the explosives used during World War II. A vast quantity of nuclear weapons combat units has been accumulated in the world. It is sufficient to destroy all life on earth several times over. In addition, the creation of sophisticated delivery vehicles equipped with modern guidance systems makes it possible to achieve high accuracy in hitting the target.

Since the emergence of nuclear weapons the Soviet Union has advocated their total and unconditional prohibition and destruction. As early as 1946 our country submitted a draft international convention banning the production and use of weapons based on the use of atomic energy for purposes of mass destruction. The United States, however, reckoning on preserving its atomic monopoly, rejected that proposal.

Despite the Western powers' negative stand, the Soviet Union continued persistently to advocate the prohibition of nuclear weapons and strove to insure that atomic energy served exclusively peaceful purposes.

Thanks to the USSR's efforts, a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements have been concluded in the sixties and seventies, and they have had a definite restraining influence on the nuclear arms race. These include, in addition to SALT I and II, the Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the treaties banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons in space and on the seabed and other important international documents.

Proceeding from the premise that the elaboration and implementation of measures in the sphere of nuclear disarmament must proceed in parallel with and in indissoluble connection with the strengthening of political and international legal guarantees of states' security, the Soviet Union seeks the conclusion of a worldwide treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. [paragraph continues]

The draft treaty proposed by the Soviet Union in 1976 at the 31st UN General Assembly session, work on which is now proceeding in a UN committee specially created for this purpose, envisages that the parties to it adopt commitments to refrain from the use or threat of force involving the use of any kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Advocating making the principle of nonuse of force a law of international life, the Soviet Union deems it necessary to concretize and develop it in relations to regions, particularly to Europe. In May 1979 the USSR and the other countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact advanced a proposal that the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe conclude a treaty renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against each other.

Upholding its principled policy of removing the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union declares that it is opposed to the use of nuclear weapons and that only extraordinary circumstances, aggression against it or its allies on the part of another nuclear power can compel it to resort to this extreme means of self-defense.

The Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament clearly define the ultimate goal of this process. The USSR poses the issue as follows: To strive not simply for the prohibition of nuclear weapons but for their total liquidation and to switch atomic energy exclusively to peaceful needs. At the same time the Soviet Union realizes that this is a multifaceted problem embracing an entire system of interrelated elements. Therefore the chief task now is to shift matters onto a practical plane.

In February of this year the USSR together with the other socialist countries submitted to the Disarmament Committee a new proposal aimed at starting talks immediately ON ENDING THE PRODUCTION OF ALL KINDS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND GRADUALLY REDUCING THEIR STOCKS, RIGHT DOWN TO THEIR TOTAL LIQUIDATION. At certain stages of the talks it is possible to examine, for example, questions of ending the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, ending the production of fissionable materials for military purposes and gradually reducing and subsequently liquidating stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles. At the same time the necessary control measures must also be agreed. The appropriate steps must be taken in stages, on a mutually acceptable and agreed basis, preserving the balance of forces.

Of course, nuclear disarmament can be realized only if all states possessing nuclear arsenals participate in it. We cannot allow some of them to move in the direction of liquidating their weapons while others accumulate and improve them. It would be useful for nonnuclear states to join in the talks too.

At the same time these talks must not hinder the reaching of bilateral and multilateral accords on the limitation and reduction of any nuclear arms on a mutually agreed basis.

The socialist countries' proposal to start talks on nuclear disarmament was supported by the overwhelming majority of Disarmament Committee members. A group uniting 21 committee member states issued a special statement supporting the USSR's initiative.

The TOTAL PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS is also an important question whose speediest solution is advocated by the Soviet Union. At the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna the Soviet Union and the United States confirmed their intention to work in conjunction with Britain toward the speediest completion of the drafting of this treaty.

The Soviet Union also numbers among the most important tasks that of PREVENTING THE PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. It is necessary to insure the participation of all countries without exception in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. At the same time the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries take an active part in developing cooperation in the sphere of peaceful nuclear technology, both on a bilateral basis and through the International Atomic Energy Agency, so long as this process does not become a channel for the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Taking account of the nonnuclear countries' concern over the problem of their security against nuclear attack, the USSR has declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against countries which refuse to produce and acquire nuclear weapons and which do not have nuclear weapons on their territory. The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to conclude special agreements on this question with any of those countries. It has urged all nuclear powers to act likewise and to assume corresponding commitments.

At the 33d UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union submitted PROPOSALS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE NONUSE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST STATES WHICH REFUSE TO PRODUCE AND ACQUIRE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WHICH DO NOT HAVE THEM ON THEIR TERRITORY, as well as FOR REACHING AGREEMENT ON THE NONDEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON THE TERRITORY OF STATES WHICH DO NOT PRESENTLY HAVE THEM. These constructive initiatives were supported by many countries.

The USSR has been and still is a consistent champion of THE CREATION OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD. It regards their creation as a measure to reduce the threat of nuclear war and strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime and regional military detente. These zones must be really free from nuclear weapons, and the relevant agreements must not contain loopholes for the violation of their nuclear-free status.

There are undoubtedly considerable difficulties on the path of progress in all these directions leading to the limitation and then ending of the nuclear arms race. The policies of leading capitalist countries are seriously influenced by the military-industrial complexes, which make huge profits out of nuclear arms. Militarism has also given rise to a certain way of thinking, which cultivates a desire for military superiority and justifies the arms race. Supporters of the accumulation of nuclear weapons actively use as theoretical cover the concepts of "deterrence" and "balance of terror," whose purpose is to prove that nuclear weapons are almost a guarantee of the maintenance of peace on earth.

Concepts justifying the nuclear arms race are also being advanced by the present Beijing leaders, who stubbornly reiterate that only two powers--the USSR and the United States--must disarm, while China will meanwhile be building up its arms, above all nuclear arms, allegedly to insure its security. These are just tactical subterfuges by Beijing for the purpose of using the nuclear factor in its expansionist plans.

No one asserts that the problem of nuclear disarmament is easy and can be resolved with no special effort. The Soviet Union knows well that considerable patience, self-control and ability to take account of the legitimate interests of every side will be needed to achieve substantial progress in the spheres of real nuclear disarmament. The conclusion of the SALT II treaty attests that, given state wisdom, a mutually acceptable balance of interests can be found in the resolution of even the most complex international questions.

'PREFERENTIAL PRICES' FOR OIL SALES TO CEMA EXPLAINED

LD151537 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Prof K. I. Popov article "On What Terms Oil is Sold"--written in response to query by reader; first two paragraphs are reader's letter and editorial introduction]

[Text] A discussion recently developed in our shop about how mutual interests are taken into account in trade among socialist countries. In particular we were talking about prices for our oil--how they are established and whether they are modified, depending on the overall situation on the world market. [signed] M. Sergeyev.

The editorial office asked Dr of Economic Sciences, Prof K.I. Popov, who works for the CEMA International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, to comment on this letter.

[Popov commentary] I think that it would be sensible to broaden the topic of the discussion somewhat and, before passing directly to the question of interest to the author of the letter, to familiarize the newspaper's readers with certain general information about the nature and volume of trade relations between the CEMA member countries. Reciprocal foreign trade constitutes one of the most important spheres of their joint activity with which, in practice, are connected all the other forms of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The CEMA member countries' trade relations are based on long-term agreements and this promotes the stable growth of their economies, the deepening of the international socialist division of labor and the development of all-round cooperation. The following figures are significant: From 1950 through 1977 the reciprocal commodity turnover of the CEMA member countries increased by a factor of 19.5, and last year it increased 12 percent compared with 1977. The total volume of reciprocal trade has now reached approximately R103 billion. To illustrate this in graphic terms, the following fact may be cited: The absolute increase in commodity turnover last year in itself is equal to the entire reciprocal commodity turnover of 1958.

The majority of CEMA member countries today cover all, or a very major part, of their import requirements with respect to the main types of raw materials, fuel, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, and consumer goods through reciprocal trade. In this sense, the development of reciprocal trade over the three decades since CEMA's creation has been marked not only by qualitative growth but also by profound structural changes. In our country's export deliveries, apart from raw materials and fuel which we shall discuss later in this article, a substantial place is occupied by complete sets of equipment for enterprises in various sectors, and above all power industry and metallurgical equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors and many other types of finished items.

In turn the other CEMA member countries deliver to the USSR a large quantity of important and essential goods, a large proportion of them made up of products from the machine-building, light and food industries. Many enterprises in the Soviet Union are today furnished with equipment obtained from the fraternal countries. In the current 5-year plan period transportation facilities, machinery and industrial equipment amount to more than 42 percent of the USSR's imports from the CEMA member countries; they account for one-third of all the metal-rolling equipment being obtained by the Soviet Union, 40 percent of its new sea and river vessels and loaders, and up to 35 percent of its passenger railcars. In all, over the 5 years our national economy will have obtained from fraternal countries more than 1,000 complete sets of equipment for the construction of various industrial projects.

Imports of consumer goods are of extremely vital significance for satisfying Soviet people's requirements. Suffice it to say that up to 15 percent of the resources of the retail trade in footwear, readymade clothes, furniture and canned goods are covered by deliveries from CEMA member countries.

And now to turn to the question which interests the author of the letter. Though having a developed industry, the European member countries of CEMA do not have at their disposal an adequate fuel and raw material base, and compared with the USSR's resources their combined oil and gas resources, for example, amount to only a few percent. Between 60 and 100 percent of these countries' needs with respect to the main types of raw materials and fuel are met through imports from the USSR.

The practice of the joint construction of various production projects for the extraction of raw materials and fuel is now widely used with CEMA. One of the examples of this cooperation is the building of the "Soyuz" gas pipeline through the joint efforts of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia: Natural gas from the Orenburgskoye deposit will be delivered via this pipeline. Under the same terms the Ust-Ilimsk pulp production combine and the Kiyebayevsk asbestos extraction combine are being built in our country, and major mining and enriching combines for the production of ferrous raw materials in the Ukraine, and a number of other projects are being created.

The general situation in world trade does, of course, exert a certain influence on the development of trade and credit relationships among the CEMA member countries. And this also includes the conditions governing price formation. The fact is, contract prices for their reciprocal deliveries are established on the basis of the prices obtained on the world's commodity markets. However, in order to exclude the influence of the extra-economic and speculative factors of the capitalist market on prices, a procedure was adopted for establishing fixed prices for a 5-year period based on the average world prices for the previous 5-year period. Insofar as world prices changed only slowly for a certain period--by no more than a few percentage points per annum--such terms for price formation were acceptable to all CEMA member countries.

But of late, since the early seventies, the increase in prices has accelerated. In 1973-1974 a sharp rise occurred in the prices of oil and other types of fuel and also for raw materials and foodstuffs which, mainly because of the imperialist states' policy on the world market, stood at an unjustifiably low level compared with the prices for finished goods. They then began to increase, although not to the same degree as the prices of finished articles.

In 1974 world prices of fuel and raw material goods, which occupy the main place in Soviet exports to the CEMA countries, more than tripled on average in comparison with the 1970 level, including a 6.5-fold increase in the price of oil. This trend has persisted in recent years and the rates of increase in world prices for raw materials, fuel and finished products are, on average, remaining approximately the same. As a result, were the Soviet Union to gear itself to contemporary world prices, considerable benefits would accrue to it, but at the same time this would create difficulties for the other CEMA countries.

This is why, at a 1975 CEMA Executive Committee Session, the decision was made, by agreement with the Soviet side, to change the existing procedure somewhat: Contract prices for 1976 were to be established on the basis of the average world prices for 1971-1975, but subsequently they should be revised annually, proceeding from world prices obtaining during the previous 5-years. Such terms for price formation enable other CEMA member countries to adapt their economies gradually to the rise in contract prices. In trade with Mongolia and Cuba even more preferential prices are established.

In conclusion I should like to say that the forms and methods of economic cooperation are being improved year by year. Having begun with the coordination of reciprocal deliveries of goods, the fraternal countries have gradually made the transition to more highly integrated forms of cooperation. [paragraph continues]

On the basis of joint planning activity they are coordinating the development of the most important sectors of production, science and technology, making widespread use of commodity, money instruments in this. At recent CEMA sessions long term targeted cooperation programs have been unanimously adopted aimed at covering, by common efforts, the growing requirements with respect to energy, fuel and the basic types of raw materials, and this will make it possible to satisfy more fully the demand for foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, in order to raise the standard of machine building and to accelerate the development of transport.

MONTHLY COMMENTS ON CEMA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

LD071248 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

["Energy Production in CEMA Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--The member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance are in a more favourable position than the capitalist countries in satisfying the growing energy requirements of the economy, the monthly INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS writes.

"Having a tremendous joint natural energy potential, the article says, the CMEA countries gained a high level of self-sufficiency in fuel and energy resources. Reciprocal trade safeguards their import requirements in natural gas, coal and electricity almost fully and in oil and oil products by 82 percent.

The Soviet Union plays a leading part in satisfying the energy requirements of the countries of the socialist community. In the current five-year plan period alone, our partners get 815 million tons of fuel (in reference units), including some 364 million tons of oil, 36 million tons of oil products, 90,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, 67,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity and large quantities of coal."

"The strategic line of solving the energy problem in CMEA countries until 1990, has been outlined in the long-term special cooperation program in the sphere of fuel, energy and raw materials, endorsed by the 32nd meeting of the council session in 1978, the monthly goes on to say. This program envisages maximum utilization of the own fuel and energy resources, intensive development of nuclear power engineering, formation of the most effective structure of separate items of production with due account of the energy consumed, the development of equipment ensuring higher labour efficiency, etc. The specific steps, included in the long-term cooperation program, are now being successfully implemented. A number of multi-lateral agreements in this field have been drafted or already signed".

"In conformity with the planned program for the construction of atomic power plants their aggregate capacity in the European CMEA countries and in Cuba will be 37 million kilowatts by the end of 1990, which will annually save 75 million tons of organic fuel (in reference units), the magazine points out.

The development of atomic power engineering on a commercial scale in the CMEA countries sets [for] them the task of developing the production of reliable equipment for atomic power plants of high technical and economical level. For the accomplishment of these tasks, the socialist countries are mobilizing their material and financial resources, and by joint efforts are developing a new branch of industry--atomic power machine buildings".

"At the same time the interested CMEA countries are planning broad steps to organize mutual cooperation with the object of increasing the production of organic fuel including at coal deposits, are building hydro engineering and hydro accumulating power plants, conducting prospecting and geological work."

MORE ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

LD151914 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--Problems of safeguarding and consolidating world peace are in the spotlight of the deliberations at the 11th Congress of the International Association of Political Sciences continuing for the fourth day in Moscow. The scientists are devoting special attention to problems of limiting strategic armaments, the importance of SALT II as a significant step in improving the international climate. Many participants of the discussion note that one of the main tasks of political sciences is to work out ways and methods of curbing the arms race, going over to disarmament.

In the course of the discussion, however, pessimistic views were also expressed concerning the prospects of containing the process of arms stockpiling. Professor Steven Brams of New York University, for instance, believes that the constantly growing arms race is an unavoidable evil, which cannot be combatted. In his opinion the most that can be done is to establish relative control over armaments.

This view was refuted by professor Vitaliy Zhurkin of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences. He stressed that the most effective way to resolve the problem was to achieve general and complete disarmament. In the post-war years, he recalled, the Soviet Union advanced more than 70 major disarmament proposals. Concluded in the sixties and seventies on the initiative of the Soviet Union were bilateral and multilateral agreements that had a containing effect on the nuclear arms rade.

Nobody claims, the Soviet scientist noted, that the disarmament problem is simple and easily resolved. The main obstacle to this is the deliberate and purposeful opposition of the enemies of arms reduction, primarily, of the U.S. military industrial complex. Used by them as "theoretical cover" for stockpiling armaments are the "deterrent" and "balance of fear" concepts asserting that armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, are something short of a guarantee of world peace.

Marxism-Leninism proceeds from the belief that mankind will in the final analysis arrive at disarmament, Professor Zhurkin said.

ARBATOV, OTHERS SPEAK ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD151452 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--"International cooperation in Science", such was the theme of today's press conference at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences timed to coincide with the Eleventh World Congress of the International Political Science Association now underway in Moscow. "The Soviet Scientists have always declared and declare for all-round development and cooperation with their colleagues abroad", chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Georgiy Skryabin said at the press conference. At present the majority of scientific research, for instance, oceanology, space research, environmental protection require collective efforts of scientists of many countries, Georgiy Skryabin said.

The USSR academy of sciences, he said, maintains contacts with scientific organizations of over one hundred countries, is a member of 172 international scientific organizations and maintains relations with more than 250 organizations in different countries.

Broad international cooperation of scientists in the sphere of ecology will help humanity avoid a universal catastrohe caused by environmental pollution and violation of the economic balance of the earth, Academician Merkuriy Ilyarov said at the press conference. He expressed the confidence that joint efforts of ecologists of many countries will make it possible to preserve the ecological balance in nature with the rates of industrial production growing.

Much is being done of late for the development of Soviet-American cooperation, specifically in the sphere of social sciences, Academician Georgiy Arbatov told journalists. At the same time, he stressed, there exist certain difficulties on the road of the development of Soviet-American scientific cooperation. Attempts are being made in the United States, attempts that are at times encouraged by the ruling circles of that country and at time by other organisations, to link scientific cooperation with matters that have no connection with this.

The USSR Academy of Sciences implements broad scientific cooperation with developing countries, said Academician Yevgeniy Yrimakov. Joint research and publishing of joint monographs are, specifically, widely used. Thus, the Soviet-Indian committee that coordinates efforts in the sphere of social sciences is working very fruitfully. With the assistance of Soviet colleagues, Indian scientists launched the second earth's satellite and prepare to launch the third. The dynamics of cooperation with developing countries is growing with each year.

Israeli journalist covering the work of the world congress of the International Political Science Association raised at the press conference the matter that Israeli scientists, allegedly, came up against "great difficulties" in obtaining entry visas to the USSR. Answering him, representative of the organising committee of the congress, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Kudryavtsev said that all scientists who registered in accordance with the regulations of the International Political Science Association, including scientists from those countries with which the USSR has no diplomatic relations, arrived for the Moscow congress. Israeli scientists, for instance, were granted visas three months before the opening of the congress. Moreover, the requests of Israeli scientists and members of their families to make a tourist trip in the Soviet Union was also satisfied, Vladimir Kudryavtsev said.

Skryabin on Cooperation in Space

LD161024 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--Because of its global character, joint space exploration contributes greatly to the development of international scientific and technical cooperation, Academician Georgiy Skryabin, chief academic secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said here at a press conference yesterday.

He pointed out that scientists of socialist countries are successfully cooperating under the Intercosmos programme, exploring jointly outer space and studying problems of meteorology, communications, biology and medicine.

The participation of citizens of socialist countries in flights aboard Soviet spacecraft has become a new stage in space research, Skryabin said. Such flights, made in 1978-1979 aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz complex by cosmonauts of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR and Bulgaria, offered a good example of successful cooperation among fraternal states.

Soviet-French investigations are at the forward edge of present-day space science, Skryabin went on. About 40 joint experiments in space physics, space meteorology, space biology, space medicine and space communications have been carried out. Soviet rockets were used to launch three French satellites. Soviet-French cooperation in this field has good prospects, the scientist said. One indication of this is the Soviet proposal for a flight by a French cosmonaut as a crew member aboard a Soviet spaceship.

There is growing Soviet-Indian cooperation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, Skryabin said. Joint research programmes are being carried out in the field of gamma astronomy and artificial earth satellites and space objects is being jointly observed with the help of ground facilities. An agreement has been signed on the launching of a third Indian satellite with the help of a Soviet rocket.

The Soviet Union and the USA exchange information on the results of scientific investigations in the study of outer space, the moon and the planets, space biology and medicine and in the study of the environment. A special place in the history of Soviet-American cooperation is held by the first joint flight of Soviet and American cosmonauts under the Soyuz-Apollo project, Skryabin said.

MORE ON SEMINAR ON COOPERATION IN PACIFIC REGION

LD160623 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nakhodka, August 15, TASS--"The youth of the Pacific countries must rally against the aggressive intrigues of the reactionaries in our region, against the leaders of China, included", it is believed by Pedro Bagisa, national president of the Association for the Development of Philippine Youth. He is taking part in the international seminar of young researchers into problems of cooperation in the Pacific Ocean region, which is now under way at Nakhodka, the Soviet Far East.

Chinese interference in the affairs of other countries is being felt also in the Philippines, where the Maoists cooperate with the reactionary elements and religious groupings that, as we believe, are agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Pedro Bagisa said.

All progressive mankind has stigmatized the shameful Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam, he continued. Having received a worthy rebuff, the Maoists became veritable yes-men in the imperialist propaganda campaign launched in connection with the refugees. The Association for the Development of Philippine Youth and the National Youth Council of the Philippines have taken steps to explain to our people the reactionary essence of the 'refugee problem'".

The seminar is proceeding successfully. Great interest is shown in the discussion of the subjects: "The Pacific Region on the Threshold of the Eighties: Problems of Economy and Politics, Detente, Peace, Disarmament", "Resources of the Pacific Ocean in the Solution of the Problems of Energy, Nutrition and Mineral Raw Materials, Contribution of the Young People".

Taking part in the seminar deliberations were representatives of Laos, Panama, Australia, New Zealand, Vietnam, USA, USSR, and other countries of the Asian and American continents, the seminar continues.

RESIGNATION OF ANDREW YOUNG, U.S. POLICY EXPLORED

Young Resignation

ID160132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0120 GMT 16 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Washington--A. Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has announced his resignation from that post.

In the last few days Young has been subjected to sharp attacks on the part of U.S. pro-Israeli circles for the unofficial meeting he held with Z. L. At-Tarazi, permanent observer of the PLO at the United Nations.

Israeli Noise of 'False Character'

ID152254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Aug 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin left for the United States today. As UPI reports, he is to have talks with U.S. administration officials on the so-called Palestinian problem. A few hours before his departure from Tel Aviv Yadin told journalists that Israel categorically rejected even the possibility of Palestinians participating in the Near East talks. Any attempt to draw the PLO into these talks, Yadin stressed, would do irreparable harm to the Camp David agreements.

Yadin sharply criticized the recent meeting between Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations and At-Tarazi, the PLO observer at the United Nations. He described it as a flargant infringement of American commitments on the Near East.

This meeting has caused a sharply negative reaction in Israel. Tel Aviv issued Washington an official protest, saying that Israel would refuse to take part in any further talks on the Near East should Palestinian representatives attend them. The Israeli news media have violently attacked Young, accusing him of betraying the interests of Israeli-American cooperation.

Tel Aviv is alarmed, the Jerusalem POST writes, at the recent increase in the frequency of contacts between U.S. and PLO representatives. The newspaper recalls that a meeting between U.S. Ambassador Milton Wolf and a highly placed representative of the Palestinians took place in Vienna not so long ago.

One cannot avoid wondering how well-founded is the exceptionally noisy campaign which is now being waged in Israel on reports about contacts between U.S. and PLO representatives? There is no doubt that Washington has been flying kites. Indeed, U.S. Ambassador Wolf met another representative of the PLO, Sartawi, in Vienna a month ago and, it is being asserted, even had a prolonged and detailed conversation with him. There was a meeting at the end of July between Permanent U.S. Representative at the United Nations Young and PLO Observer at the United Nations At-Tarazi. Nor, however, can the fact be ignored that Washington only admits the existence of these contacts, as they say, with clenched teeth. This time when the first reports about Young's meeting with At-Tarazi came to light U.S. State Department spokesman Reston hastened to state that Young had not had any secret meeting with any representative of the PLO for the simple reason that such a move would have contradicted U.S. policy. Reston asserted that Young had been invited by Kuwaiti UN Representative Bisharah to see him at his home to discuss some problems bearing on the work of the Security Council. The conversation was in progress, Reston continued his reassurances, when At-Tarazi unexpectedly arrived at the house. According to Reston, Young did not know that At-Tarazi was about to visit the Kuwaiti representative, and he left within 15 minutes.

But this version hardly survived more than 24 hours. Reston made his statement at a press conference on Monday, and on Tuesday the State Department had to admit that his statement did not reflect reality. One can, therefore, draw the conclusion that Washington had established certain contacts with the PLO. But the question of principle is how far the American administration is ready to go in talks with PLO representatives, and why it is doing so?

What is quite clear--there can be no doubt on this score--is that such contacts in no way change the essence of American policy in the Near East as a whole, nor the U.S. attitude toward the securing of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine in particular. Such contacts are much rather designed to help Egyptian President as-Sadat extricate himself from the isolation in which he found himself as a result of his treacherous policy, to play up to his assurances that he is eager to obtain a comprehensive settlement in the Near East.

So that all the noise being made in Israel bears, in essence a false character. Washington is not in the least turning away from its allies in Tel Aviv. And there are no reasons to conclude that the United States is changing its course of Near Eastern Policy.

Anti-Arab Stand Exposed by Meeting

LD152208 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Washington Apologizing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeve writes:

The recent meeting between U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organization Andrew Young and PLO's Observer to the United Nations Zuhdi at-Tarazi touched off a storm in the political circles and mass media of the USA. Properly speaking the cause of the storm is not so much the meeting itself as the note of protest which Israel did not lose time to address to the United States. Meeting with the press on Tuesday a spokesman for the U.S. State Department read out a special statement dissociating from Andrew Young's action and stressed that it was no evidence of a change in the U.S. policy towards PLO, about which the U.S. State Department informed the Israeli Government.

But even this seemed not enough to Washington. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance personally reprimanded Andrew Young for his meeting with At-Tarazi.

The State Department's reaction to Tel Avivi's protests has again shown that in its Middle East policy the USA is placing stake on Israel, assigning to it the role of a policeman, whose duty is to defend U.S. economic and strategic interests. This is stressed today in an article in the Washington POST by former Governor of California State Ronald Reagan, who writes that the fall of the shah of Iran has increased Israel's value as perhaps the only remaining strategic asset in the region on which the United States can truly rely.

The Lion's share of the special military aid according to the Camp David accords is earmarked by the United States for Israel, which is supplied with the latest weapons.

The latest events have revealed the real substance of the U.S. anti-Arab policy. Washington, and its stand is completely identical with that of Israel, has appeared as an opponent of creation of an independent Palestinian state, as an enemy of Arab unity. In denying the right of the Palestinians to their own statehood the USA agreed to replace it with the Israeli plan of granting the Palestinians on the West Bank of Jordan and in Gaza sector of curtailed autonomy in conditions of occupation. Washington connives with the incessant raids of the Israeli Air Force on the south of Lebanon, construction of Israeli militarized settlements on the captured Arab lands, thus actually supporting Tel Aviv's annexationist policy.

Israel Blamed in Resignation

LD160958 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Washington has announced the resignation of Andrew Young as ambassador to the United Nations. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell wept and choked with emotion while reading President Carter's letter accepting Mr Young's resignation, and even Washington's tough reporters were shaken and let him go without asking him a single question, though they undoubtedly had a good many.

The end of Andrew Young's career at one of the most responsible diplomatic posts was precipitated by a move from the Israeli ambassador in Washington, following Mr Young's brief conversation with PLO Observer Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi at a diplomatic reception. The State Departmenttried hard to pacify the angry ambassador but neither the reprimand by Cyrus Vance, nor justifications, nor Mr Young's apology could save the situation. His resignation was a foregone conclusion. It is not merely a case of a high-ranking diplomat resigning. The man that resigned was once called by President Carter a close friend. What is more, he had quite a lot to do with Jimmy Carter's election as chief executive. Thanks to the color of his skin, intelligence, education and charm, Andrew Young insured for Carter the support of black Americans and other national minorities in the presidential election.

Among the questions Jody Powell could have been asked after his announcement could be this one: Is there a grain of truth in the Israeli ambassador's statement that their intelligence service controlled Andrew Young's meeting with the Palestinian representative? Mr Powell's reply could well be that as far as he knew, this could be possible. The reporters might wonder if they could conclude from Mr Powell's words that Israeli secret service agents also followed other officials. One can only guess how Mr Powell could have gotten out of this situation should such a question have been put to him.

Washington is full of rumors. The halls of the State Department and other government institutions now resemble disturbed beehives. People recall the fate of former Chief of Staff head General George Brown, who had to resign after he had dared to voice dissatisfaction with the subordination of America's foreign policy to Israeli interests. This, they whisper, appears to be a far more grave crime than the mention of political prisoners in the United States made previously by Andrew Young. And in still lower voices, people ask one another how Cyrus Vance's career would be affected by his recent request to Israel to kill only Palestinians in Lebanon with U.S. arms, sparing civilians if possible.

Doubts of Alleged Change in Policy

LD161004 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter's special envoy, Robert Strauss, has once again left for the Middle East. On this tour he is to visit Israel and Egypt. A U.S. State Department spokesman reaffirmed that Strauss will be acquainting the Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat with the final U.S. position on the Palestinian question.

During the past few days the American press, and in fact some officials, have strongly hinted that there has been some change in the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East. They are alleging that Washington is prepared to meet the Arabs' demands in connection with the Palestinian issue.

Egypt seized on this statement and decided to work in the interest of its overseas ally. An official of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Usamah al-Baz, who is considered to be close to President as-Sadat, said in an interview with the Egyptian ASH-SHA'B that the current moves by the United States can be considered as a positive turning point in the U.S. Middle East policy.

Naturally, Washington wants to present itself in a good light to the Arabs. The United States does not want to openly confront Saudi Arabia and the other oil-producing Arab countries which oppose the Egyptian-Israeli unilateral conspiracy. But nevertheless, U.S. diplomacy believes that by way of political maneuvers it can split the Arab ranks which oppose the unilateral talks and obtain some support for itself in the Arab world. At the same time the United States wants to break the deadly isolation being suffered by the pro-U.S. As-Sadat regime. But nothing of the sort will happen. The illusions sown by Washington have been shattered by Washington itself.

On his way to the Middle East, Robert Strauss, summing up the final U.S. position on the Palestinian question, said the United States will firmly honor its commitments to guarantee Israel's security. As is known, Tel Aviv, on the pretext of (?security), categorically refuses to acknowledge the Palestinian people's rights to establish an independent state and is now continuing to undertake expansionist and hostile measures against Lebanon. The U.S. intention to continue to support the Israeli line toward the Arabs has never been more clearly outlined than by President Carter himself. A few days ago he pointed out quite clearly that the U.S. opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state so long as this is not in Israel's interest. This being the case, what change in U.S. Middle East policy can one talk about?

'EXPANSIONIST' MOTIVES BEHIND 'SMOKESCREEN' OF FOREIGN AID

LD150949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Nabatchikov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Behind the Smokescreen of Aid"]

[Text] The American Senate has approved a bill on so-called economic aid to foreign states in fiscal 1980 to the extent of $1.7 billion. The bill which has been adopted is one of the measures which Washington has been adopting recently in order to step up the expansionist U.S. policy abroad.

The U.S. administration earlier announced the reorganization of the apparatus for granting "aid" to foreign states. This is aimed, in particular, at centralizing the administration of foreign aid programs and also improving the machinery for control over their fulfillment.

It is planned to create a new government organ--the agency for the development of international cooperation. Its main mission, the U.S. President stated, will be to insure the "effective utilization of the various means by which the United States promotes the development of foreign states." Within the agency it is planned to create a special scientific research institute for technical cooperation, intended, it was announced, to "promote research" in developing countries. There are also plans for placing the "Peace Corps" under the agency.

As is known, the widely ramified U.S. foreign aid apparatus has long served as an instrument for guaranteeing American strategic and military-political interests abroad, which bring substantial political and economic dividends to American ruling circles.

In its turn it is an important lever on the basis of which the United States tries to save despised dictatorial and reactionary regimes from inevitable collapse.

In the light of these facts the planned reorganizations, according to its initiators' calculations, is to promote the further activation of U.S. economic and ideological expansion abroad. In other words, the United States intends to continue to improve the forms and methods of interference in other states' internal affairs under the harmless smokescreen of granting them aid.

The Washington administration's efforts to revitalize the foreign aid apparatus have another aspect of some importance. The point is that recently the demand for U.S. "charitable services" abroad has been declining sharply. Every year the number of states which realize that these services have to be paid for too dearly is increasing.

These sentiments were particularly intensified after it became obvious that certain American aid organizations are engaged in activity of a clearly subversive, propagandist and espionage nature. Thus the "Peace Corps" has achieved dubious fame as a "cover" for CIA agents, through which the United States sends its agents to developing countries in the guise of "volunteers."

These and many other pieces of evidence have seriously shaken the already unstable position of the American national apparatus for granting aid to foreign states. As a result the Washington authorities have decided to renew its facade by means of the latest reorganization. But these efforts are in vain. They cannot mislead the world's peoples, who have become well aware of what hides behind the smokescreen of "American aid."

KRASNAYA ZVEDZA ARTICLE ON U.S. ACTIVITY IN WORLD REGIONS

LD151417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Strategy of World Policeman"]

[Text] Recently eminent representatives of the highest echelon of power in Washington have repeatedly made sweeping statements on questions of U.S. military-political strategy. Such statements issue particularly frequently from Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, who aspires to the role of chief American theoretician in the global policy sphere.

These claims were also clearly audible in the recent speech which Mr Brzezinski made at a convention of the International Platform Association. In his own words, it was devoted to the problem "which most concerns" the U.S. administration: "The role of American power in a time of global change."

Yes, unlike in the past, America's ruling circles cannot now fail to recognize the giant sociopolitical changes which have occurred in the world since the Great October Socialist Revolution and which have accelerated especially since World War II as a result of the spread of socialism beyond just one country, the formation of the world socialist system and the disintegration of imperialism's colonial system. Brzezinski recognizes this as well: "We are living through an era of the most extensive and intensive political change in human history," he said.

But what conclusion does he draw from this premise? The United States, Z. Brzezinski said, laying down the law, "must maintain adequate military power to help steer this change in positive (read: welcome to the U.S. ruling circles--M.P.) directions." Here he again campaigned for the United States to retain its role of world policeman and spoke of Washington's "strategic responsibility" not only for the Western Hemisphere--which the United States has long considered its own private domain--but also for three other "vital strategic zones": West Europe, the Near East and the Far East.

While hypocritically complaining of the "burden" the United States is taking on itself by assuming "strategic responsibility" for these zones, the President's assistant for national security affairs nevertheless formulated practical steps by Washington in the military-political and strategic military spheres. And it is this that reveals most clearly the policeman's function to which the United States aspires and to which in exercising it is seeking to involve its partners and allies increasingly deeply.

This course leads, above all, to a further increase in American military spending and the acceleration of the pace of the arms race. It is no accident that calls are being made in the U.S. Senate for an annual increase in the military budget of not 3 percent but at least 5 percent. The Senate Budget Committee puts the upcoming growth of appropriations to the Pentagon at $20 billion a year. According to the Washington POST, by 1984 U.S. military spending will be close to $220 billion as against the present $125-130 billion.

These proposals are still at the discussion stage. But according to NEWSWEEK magazine, the American Joint Chiefs of Staff have already drawn up an official list of what they intend to spend the additional appropriations on.

At the same time the United States is devoting ever-increasing attention to training special intervention strike forces, as they are called in the official terminology. Clare, responsible staffer at the Washington Institute of Political Studies, recently wrote in plain terms that "the strike forces are designed to invade and occupy a foreign state in view of a change in its political position." In addition, they can also be used for a "show of strength" "for the purposes of intimidating hostile powers."

The American forces which can be directly entrusted with the task of intervention include the Marine Corps (192,000 personnel, 364 warplanes, 438 helicopters and 575 tanks); mobile ground forces (the 82d Airborne Landing Division and the 101st Mobile Air Division with the tactical aircraft attached to them); transport aircraft (70 C-5As, 234 C-141s and 234 C-130s); carrier forces (13 aircraft carriers with 800 aircraft on board, as well as escort ships and shpply transports); and naval landing forces (64 landing and transport ships and 300 helicopters). In all, according to the foreign press, the total contingent of intervention forces is up to 600,000 men, and up to 22 percent of the entire Pentagon budget is spent on maintaining it.

It is from precisely these forces that the so-called "quick-reaction corps" has been formed. This is directly intended to exercise police functions in "vital (according to Brzezinski and company) strategic zones." This "corps" numbers 110,000 men and includes approximately 1,000 fighters and bombers, 700 transport aircraft, aircraft carriers and destroyers, tankers and landing ships. [paragraph continues]

In "emergency circumstances" it is to "protect American interests" in the world's "trouble spots." "If necessary" Gen V. Warner, commander of the "corps," can also enlist other forces for military operations.

The unceremoniousness with which the Pentagon intends to act truly knows no bounds. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have just published a new directive instructing the naval command to "stress America's right to free navigation" in waters up to 3 miles from the coasts of any state. This directive essentially means that U.S. warships will periodically head for the shores of sovereign states to "show the flag" regardless of the limits that these states have established for their territorial waters.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown emphasized in a recent interview in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: "We possess forces which are not placed at NATO's disposal and are not designed primarily for NATO. We want to--and must--possess the capability to deploy these forces very quickly in any part of the world to which we might have to send them." This statement attests to the U.S. desire to act without regard to its allies in the North Atlantic bloc. At the same time Washington is not averse to dragging its partners into its adventurist plans. In particular, those on the other side of the ocean are counting on the large intervention forces which Britain and France possess.

As regards the United States' practical actions in the "vital strategic zones" mentioned by Z. Brzezinski, the following must be pointed out.

West Europe. Washington is holding consultations with the governments of other NATO countries on modernizing the bloc's nuclear arms. At the end of July the leaders of the United States' European partners were informed of the American proposal to deploy up to 600 Pershing 2 missiles and medium-range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe in the early eighties. The U.S. administration proposes to deploy these missiles chiefly in the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. According to a New York TIMES report, Washington's proposal was supported by the bloc's military leadership. This is just one example--but convincing enough--of the fact that the United States intends to "protect" its strategic military aims in West Europe by further increasing military preparations in this part of the world.

Near East. Here Washington is methodically building up its potential for military intervention. To this end it is studying a range of military and military-political actions--more frequent visits to the Indian Ocean by aircraft carriers of the 7th Fleet, the periodic sending of American warplanes to the Near East from U.S. territory or West Europe, joint military maneuvers with certain countries in the region and the deployment of arms and equipment stocks. In addition to its old reliance on Israel--its chief minion here--the United States intends to use the As-Sadat regime as an assistant policeman in the Near East. To this end it plans to reequip the Egyptian war machine and to organize in Egypt production of certain types of American weapons.

Far East. In this region the United States is seeking increasingly insistently to knock together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triple alliance. The basis of this alliance is the Japanese-American "security treaty" and also the U.S. President's decision to defer the withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea. The foreign press reports plans for the possible use of American emergency forces in the Korean Peninsula.

It is pointed out here that the U.S. troops stationed in Japan and particularly in Okinawa may be involved in this "mission." The U.S. 7th Fleet is displaying great activity. American ships, including an aircraft carrier and a cruiser, have been sent to the coasts of Southeast Asia on the farfetched pretext of "rescuing refugees." These actions, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Foreign Ministry has pointed out, are of a provocative nature, are an overt show of strength, create a tense situation in Southeast Asia and threaten peace in the region.

Central America. Here the U.S. desire to prevent at all costs, as the Washington POST writes, "a repetition of the Nicaraguan scenario in other countries" can be perceived increasingly clearly. To this end the United States is continuing to support reactionary military regimes in a number of Central American states. Washington's efforts are now aimed at preserving the former U.S. role here as the chief supplier of weapons and instructors for the armed forces of dictatorial regimes, not excluding the possibility even of direct intervention.

These are just some of the directions in which the United States is working in the regions which it has arbitrarily classified as "vital to the United States." The desire to influence the development of events in these regions by means of American military power shows that the U.S. ruling circles are reluctant to face up to the real state of affairs in the world. They have totally failed to learn the proper lessons from the numerous defeats resulting, as was the case in Vietnam, from their adventurist policy and their gamble on armed intervention. Pinning their hopes on military power, these circles would like to make the whole world obey the U.S. diktat.

These are unrealizable dreams. But the attempt to put them into practice could cost the peoples dear. Therefore it cannot be permitted.

DIRECTIVE ON 3-MILE LIMIT LINKED WITH 6TH FLEET MANEUVERS

LD142343 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The U.S. Government instructed its fleet to disregard the 12-mile territorial waters limit. Washington recognizes a 3-mile limit and this is how it should be according to the wishes of Washington. The question of territorial waters limits of any state is under discussion by the UN Committee on Maritime Navigation. All states should respect the territorial waters limits fixed by countries until the committee adopts a decision.

It is worth mentioning that the territorial waters limits of most countries extend to 12 miles. The decision by Washington is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of independent states and may result in serious hotbeds of tension. Observers link this decision with the so-called U.S. quick reaction corps, that is, the U.S. forces which are ready at any moment to commit aggression in any area which might, from the U.S. viewpoint, prompt a situation detrimental to the strategic interests of the United States. One of the areas that might be a target of U.S. aggression is the Arab Gulf and the Arab countries which resolutely oppose U.S. pro-Israeli Middle East policy.

The point in question here is the maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the last 2 weeks. These maneuvers took place on 28 and 30 July and also on 8 and 9 August in the immediate vicinity of the territorial waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The unilateral decision to recognize lower limits allows the U.S. fleet immediately to be close to the shores of Arab countries.

POLYANOV SHOWS PENTAGON EXACERBATING U.S. FUEL CRISIS

LD160719 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article: "The Pentagon's Insatiable Appetite" carried under the rubric "Events and Judgments"]

[Text] Long lines of automobiles stand at gas stations in the West. Americans and West Europeans are thinking with horror about the forthcoming winter: Fuel prices are increasing almost weekly. The capitalist world is shaking with "oil and famine" fever. It is a "famine" of a special kind: It makes the sated even more sated and the hungry even more hungry. The newspapers are writing about the unprecedented energy crisis which, to a considerable extent, has been created artificially. But the "seven sisters"--the seven biggest oil concerns--are reaping a record harvest of profits. But this is the nature of the old society. It recognizes only one idol--money.

The public has unexpectedly discovered the Pentagon to be among those to blame for the energy crisis. It had to come out from the safe shadows and admit that it swallows more than 500,000 barrels of fuel daily (one barrel is equivalent to 158.9 liters). Its estimates are, however, totally refuted by the experts. They believe that the U.S. war machine expends more oil than this. And in this connection reference is made to the ominous innovations that have appeared in the Pentagon's strategic doctrine. These include the emphasis on "quick reaction corps." The projects for the extension of NATO's sphere of action to the South Atlantic, and the new directive by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff concerning a global "display of muscle" in order to blackmail and intimidate those countries which, in Washington's view, are behaving "too independently."

While drivers in the West are fighting over every extra liter of fuel, the Pentagon is pouring hundreds of thousands of tons of fuel into the insatiable maw of its overseas adventures. It needs this fuel in order to pursue a notorious gunboat diplomacy--to send warships to the shores of Vietnam and Kampuchea allegedly to "help refugees" but in fact to exert crude pressure upon sovereign states. It needs it in order to knock together a new fleet in the Indian Ocean, to expand the Diego Garcia military base, "to show the flag" in the Persian Gulf and to implement the strategy of bringing pressure to bear on the peoples of Africa, the Arab East and Iran. It needs it in order to send the 6th Fleet to the Gulf of Sidra and to shores of Libya for deterrence." It needs it to fuel a whole armada of sky spies--U.S. aircraft that make reconnaissance flights in all corners of the world--to insure the mobility of the Israeli aggressors who bomb peaceful villages in Lebanon and to support dictatorial regimes from South Korea to Chile. It also needs it, as is now becoming clear, in order to replenish the so called "strategic oil reserve" that is being created in the United States in such a haste as if someone is threatening the country.

This reserve is one of the recent brainchilds of the Pentagon. The idea of this reserve emerged in the mid-seventies, the first reservoir was filled in October 1977 and by the middle of the present year the reserve already amounted to 88 million barrels of oil. In the current fiscal year alone more than $3 billion is being spent on replenishing the strategic reserviors. And this is, after all, only the beginning. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with the long-term plan that has been worked out for the period up to 1985-1986, the Pentagon intends to acquire a stock of 750 million barrels of oil. This will require annual oil purchases to be increased to more than 100 million barrels.

Observers in the West are perplexed and disturbed by this furious purchasing activity of the Pentagon on the fuel market. In it they perceive both militarist and speculative motives. On the one hand what we have is the creation of huge stocks of oil for gunboat diplomacy or, to put it even clearer, for militaristic ventures abroad. On the other hand these stocks themselves greatly exceed the needs even of the supervoracious U.S. war machine.

Another curious detail is also attracting attention: At the same time as it is filling the strategic reservoirs, the United States is reducing oil extraction in California and Wyoming, especially at those oilfields which are reserved for the U.S. Navy. Prospecting for and extraction of oil in Alaska is also being curtailed. In other words feverish activity is being artificially created and militarist psychosis is being fanned simultaneously over oil. It is above all the Pentagon which is gaining from this as it attempts to make the U.S. public amenable to its demands for a further increase in military spending. The oil concerns which grow rich through the sale of fuel to the military department are also gaining. In other words the energy crisis is now being used to whip up the arms race.

The attitude to this displayed by Washington's partners is, to put it mildly, not one of delight. When a meeting of the leading capitalist countries took place in Tokyo this summer, Japan demanded, not without reason, that all the participants in the forum should pledge not to increase their stocks of oil. The Japanese ministers were formally addressing themselves to the six Western capitals but in reality they had in their sights only one--Washington. Since then they have been expressing their alarm increasingly frankly in connection with the fact that the creation of inordinate strategic reserves in the United States is also swallowing up part of the oil needed by other countries to cover their civilian needs. Both they and Washington's other partners also fear a further spiraling of world fuel prices. Who loses? Above all the "little men," those who stand in the long lines at the gasoline pumps, those who will freeze in a cold winter and those who will have to pay increasing large checks for electricity.

By creating an artificial oil shortage the Pentagon is pursuing yet another objective--a psychological one. It would appear to be trying to justify its gendarme-like actions in various particular spots on the world and especially where strategic raw materials are located. It is not for nothing that Senator Gary Hart (Democrat, Colorado) giving free rein to his irritation in connection with the independent policy of a number of Arab states, openly threatens that "we might be compelled to use military force in order to insure that the flow of oil does not diminish." If someone else's wealth does not fall into one's hands like a ripe peach one has to take it by force! As the American Policy Research Institute admits in one of its reports, Washington "is using gunboats to intimidate the self-willed governments of the Third World and to support well-regarded regimes which bow unquestioningly to U.S. instructions." That is the Pentagon's simple policemanlike philosophy.

But the world does not now live by the canons of this philosophy. The peoples did not cast off the yoke of colonialism and dependence in order to allow the claimant to the role of world policeman to thrust them back into the past.

MOSCOW PAPER SCORES ACTIVITY OF 'U.S. PROPAGANDA SERVICES'

LD151337 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 7 LD

[V. Matyash article under the rubric "Ideological Subversion's Organizers": "Gamble on 'War for Peoples' Minds'"]

[Text] I.

The U.S. International Communication Agency [ICA] is located in an imposing building, No 1776 on Washington's majestic Pennsylvania Avenue--often called the "showcase" of the American capital. It is the main instrument of official U.S. foreign policy propaganda and has replaced the notorious U.S. Information Agency which emerged in the somber cold war times.

In accordance with the current Washington administration's decision ICA unites practically all the existing channels of American foreign policy propaganda--broadcasting in the form of Voice of America, the periodical press, movies, publishing, the dissemination of American television programs, exhibitions abroad, exchanges with the socialist countries in the sphere of culture, science, education and youth organizations, work with foreign delegations and foreign students studying in the United States and so forth. Its main tasks are to propagandize White House foreign policy in every possible way, to combat progressive ideas disagreeable to American imperialism and to develop a new "crusade" against socialism's ideas.

It is no accident that this powerful propaganda apparatus which controls over 20 government institutions besides the headquarters in Washington relies on 198 affiliates in 120 countries in its "ideological war." It has over 10,000 staff and a budget of $413 million for the current fiscal year. The broad program of exchanges in the spheres of education and culture whose goal is to praise U.S. "moral and spiritual values" and American bourgeois "democracy" in every possible way encompasses 150 countries. It envisages reciprocal visits by scientists and cultural figures and the organization of visits to the United States for intensified ideological manipulation of influential foreign politicians and public figures.

The strategists of the "ideological war" place great reliance on radio propaganda--primarily VOA which broadcasts 789 hours per week in 36 languages, including 5 languages of the USSR peoples; 168 hours are devoted to the Soviet Union. This government system has a budget of $75 million for 1979.

With the reform of U.S. propaganda services and the increase of their role in supporting Washington's foreign policy, a broad program of technical "modernization" was gradually implemented; in particular, ICA and VOA now have at their disposal electronic data-processing devices, fast printing machines and ultramodern communications satellites. The television centers of many countries which are targets of ideological influence on the part of the United States are linked by communications satellite to the American television system with the help of ICA.

All these facts testify eloquently to the fact that the American administration attaches increasing significance to foreign policy propaganda which U.S. President J. Carter describes as a "key element of American foreign policy." In the last 2 years the United States has increased appropriations for "the war for peoples' minds" by over $80 million. "We are not now waging a world war," Z. Brzezinski, adviser to the President on national security affairs, says, "in the sense of landing great armies by amphibious landing craft and reducing big cities to ruins. However, we are involved in a great battle of ideas."

II.

As you attentively follow, in the line of journalistic duty, the forms and methods of the activity of U.S. propaganda organs and the bourgeois mass media you see for yourself that imperialist propaganda is constantly mounting a fierce offensive against people's minds and is striving with the aid of the most sophisticated methods and latest means to poison their consciousness with slander of Soviet reality, to defame socialism and to embellish imperialism and its predatory policy and practice.

"What do they care," L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "about our great country with its heroic history, brilliant and diverse culture, some of the highest educational standards in the world and the intensive and harmonious creative life of many nations and nationalities! All that is of very little interest to 'psyhological warfare' specialists. They have just one goal: to impede the growth of socialism's influence on peoples' minds and to sow at all costs mistrust of socialism and enmity toward it. Hence the hackeneyed fabrications. shameless falsifications and direct lies about the Soviet Union which rely on a poorly informed audience and gullible readers, listeners and viewers."

Revealing the tactics and strategy of the Washington propaganda kitchen, the well-known American commentator (D. Binder) writes in the New York TIMES: "The United States proceeds from the premise that a 'war of ideas' has developed in the world. For precisely that reason President Carter's emphasis on human rights is an excellent example of this 'battle of ideas' which never ceases for a minute."

Indeed, as J. Carter indicated after his arrival in the White House, the ICA which has concentrated the leading U.S. propaganda institutions in a single strike force is called upon to play the main role in "building bridges of mutual understanding" and in "more effective dialog between the peoples of the earth"--that is, in the acute "ideological warfare" which the United States wages unceasingly. This is very evident from the recommendations elaborated for the ICA by top administration officials in Washington--recommendations whose point is to give broader and more active support to the White House's foreign policy course; to conduct abroad purposeful propaganda of the notorious American way of life; to promote the creation and growth in foreign countries of a category of pro-American people; to utilize the provisions of the "Basket Three" of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Final Act to conduct ideological subversion; to seek our new forms and methods of "informational and ideological" infiltration into the USSR and the other socialist countries.

III.

The positive changes which have occured in recent years in the international arena under the favorable influence of the Soviet policy of peace and detente are certainly forcing the Washington creators of propaganda subversion to resort to more veiled and subtler methods of "psychological warfare." However, as before, the gamble in "the war of ideas" is on propaganda of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and on undermining the influence of the communist and workers parties and mass progressive and democratic organizations and discrediting the socialist-oriented path chosen by many young developing states.

These perfidious schemes are manifested particularly clearly in the intensification of the ideological onslaught on the world of socialism. [paragraph continues]

President Carter and other high-ranking American leaders make no secret of this. "If the policy of detente with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe," the American President stated "is to have real meaning, we must seek to expand the flow of free information and ideas. The most valuable instruments at our country's disposal for fulfilling of this aim are the radio stations broadcasting to foreign countries: VOA--the U.S. administration's official radio voice--Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty which take the place of a free press in those countries."

Thus a special place in ICA's practical work is taken by campaigns against the socialist countries mounted under the false slogan of defense of human rights. Moreover, in preparing the television and movie publicity and printed material disseminated by U.S. propaganda departments, the ICA staff on orders from above spare no effort in an attempt, for example, to present the U.S. administration--which for years propped up with dollars and bayonets the bloody tyrant Somoza who has at last been thrown on the rubbish dump of history--to all the world as a "consistent fighter" for the observance of civil rights. There you will find no mention of the fact that, of the 40 international agreements and conventions devoted to human rights, the American Congress has ratified only 10 to date.

The authors of ICA's sweeping propaganda declarations which are transmitted via space technology to the various parts of the globe are in no way troubled by the tragedy of American fighters for the defense of true human rights--the priest Benjamin Chavis and his "Wilmington 10" comrades, the black poetess Assata Shakur (Leonard Peltiyer), one of the leaders of the American Indian movement who is fighting for equal rights and freedom for his people and who recently made a daring escape from prison to tell people the truth about his sufferings in the FBI torture chambers, the "Charlotte 3" and many many others.

Soviet journalists working in New York well remember the impression that the admission by Andrew Young, American representative and close friend of the President, that "hundreds, maybe thousands of political prisoners' are languishing in American prisons made in the East River skyscraper housing the UN headquarters. However, hard we tried to obtain from U.S. propaganda services representatives the text of this statement which, moreover, merely confirmed an old truth, it was all to no avail. The truth hurts, as the saying goes.

IV.

If one glances at ICA publications which are disseminated in tens of thousands of copies in the Asian, African and Latin American developing countries and watches the movies and propaganda television programs made for foreign audiences, one might gain the impression that America is a "little piece of heaven" on earth where there is absolutely no scandalous racial discrimination, no cruel repression of national minorities--Negroes, Indians, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and other Spanish speaking nationalities--no enormous 10 million-strong army of unemployed, no horrific slums in Harlem and the south Bronx, no ramified repressive apparatus to crush civil rights and freedoms and no high crime rate.

In its attempts to teach other states hos to "observe human rights" American propaganda is deliberately turning a blind eye to the daily suppression of American citizens' rights everywhere.

A petition entitled "violations of human rights in the United States," prepared by three American organizations--the National Conference of Negro Lawyers, the National Alliance to Combat Racial and Political Repression and the United Church of Christ Coalition for Racial Justice--and sent to the United Nations contains serious accusations against capitalist America's prevailing system of tyranny by the powers that be--accusations which nullify the vain attempts of the ideological saboteurs. "Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Indians, citizens of Latin American descent and other national minorities," the document stresses, "are victims of the deliberate policy and practice of the U.S. administration which deprives them of their basic human rights and restricts their basic freedoms skin color and parentage. Negroes and other national minorities encounter an oppressive system of organized racism supported by the administration. This organized racism is graphically demonstrated in its most repulsive and repressive form by trials and the discriminatory use of existing laws against national minorities."

Distorted information and the tendentious treatment of facts, deliberate silence, half-truths and even downright inexcusable lies--all are brought into play in order to halt the decline in U.S. prestige abroad that has occurred as a result of the criminal armed aggression by the United States against the Vietnamese people, the illegal CIA and FBI operations which caused a wave of indignation in the United States and abroad and the scandalous "Watergate affair" which led to the ignominious resignation of R. Nixon. According to the prominent American commentator D. Sutherland, the United States "is affected by a lingering disease indicative of the decline in its prestige." In this connection many sober-minded Americans reach the inevitable conclusion that the attempts by official Americans propaganda to whitewash U.S. interference in other countries' internal affairs and to tailor the world in the "American manner" do not hold water.

An important place in the "psychological warfare" which the United States is waging against the socialist countries' peoples is occupied by VOA which is an instrument for ideological infiltration into the socialist countries and which closely coordinates its activity with the CIA's subversive RFE and Radio Liberty. Moreover, the subversive activity of Radio Liberty and RFE is directed by the so-called "Board for International Broadcasting," in which field, according to American press reports, U.S. intelligence department agents with close CIA links Walter Scott, David (Abchayr), Howland Sargent and John (Lodeyzen), who was once expelled from the USSR for espionage activity, have long been operating. It is no secret that influential figures in the United States would like to place VOA's activity under this "board's" control in order to raise it to a new level of aggressiveness, to the level of Radio Liberty and RFE--those instruments of cold war which are sowing lies and slander against the socialist system and trying to undermine its prestige and monolithic nature.

Dozens of poisonous antennae belonging to VOA, Radio Liberty and RFE are directed around the clock at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The purpose of their provocative broadcasts is to undermine the existing system, sow discord and enmity among the socialist community peoples, interfere in their internal affairs under cover of hypocritical talk about "observance" of the provisions of the Final Act and exaggerate the fictitious "problem of dissidents," those pitiful renegades from the socialist motherland. Of course, this flood of hostile radio propaganda has nothing in common with the spirit of detente or with the strengthening of international cooperation and it runs counter to the Soviet and American peoples' desire to develop and expand mutual trust and mutual understanding. "VOA," the New York TIMES was forced to admit, "should not engage in subversive propaganda and we must bear the responsibility for what is said on our behalf and what is done with our money."

The inadmissibility of radio propaganda against the Soviet Union steeped in the spirit of the worst days of the cold war was stressed by W. Fulbright, prominent U.S. politician and public figure and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "RFE and its partner Radio Liberty," he said, "are entirely financed by the CIA which in the last 25 years has sucked $480 million from the American taxpayer's pocket for the purpose of waging this hostile propaganda. It is time the CIA stopped secretly financing RFE and Radio Liberty and stopped interfering in other states' internal affairs. The sword-bearers of the cold war are trying to force other countries to blindly copy the American way of life. This is absolutely intolerable and unreasonable and contradicts the elementary norms of human behavior. In an era of building bridges of cooperation and mutual understanding between East and West the American radio voices are an utter anachronism and they belong in the boneyard of cold war."

Sensible judgments!

PRC RESPONSIBLE FOR 'EXPLOSIVE' SE ASIA SITUATION

LD151525 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 10 Aug 79 pp 4-5 LD

[I. Trofimova article: "Twists of a Dangerous Spiral"]

[Text] Judging from all the evidence Beijing is planning to maintain a hotbed of tension in a vast region of Southeast Asia for a protracted period. One would think that the failure of the intervention in Vietnam and the aggressor's military and moral-political defeat must have cooled the hotbeds in the Zhongnanhai Palace.

If the leading cart collapses, an old Chinese proverb says, then the driver of the second cart should stop and think. But Beijing does not want to stop and think. As recently as 26 July a vice premier of the PRC State Council told a group of Austrian journalists of the intention to "teach a second lesson" to Vietnam. Now the world press is asking the question, is this a political bluff or is it real preparation for aggressive new actions--that is, a variation of the performance played by Deng Xiaoping on the eve of the invasion of Vietnamese territory? In any event, the situation created by Beijing on the border with the SRV cannot fail to cause concern in any thinking person, especially a politician.

China in fact maintains about 12 divisions in direct proximity to the SRV's borders. Instances of shooting at Vietnamese border posts and districts have become more frequent recently. The Chinese military invades the neighboring territory and provokes battles. And at the same time it slanders Vietnam, accusing it of provocations. This propaganda move is nothing new. Beijing also described the aggression of February and March as a "counteroffensive," supposedly undertaken in response to some Vietnamese actions. Even the press which is favorably disposed toward China timorously avoided that fable at the time. Today, too, the deceitful maneuver can fool no one. Not in one's wildest dreams can it be imagined that a state with a population of 50 million would provoke a country whose population exceeds 900 million.

Moreover, the Vietnamese-Chinese talks have foundered only because the normalization of the border situation and of relations with the SRV does not enter into Beijing's plans. The exchange of prisoners of war carried out under an agreement between the two delegations was designed to clear the way for resolving other questions. But Beijing's obstruction halted progress. The Chinese delegates are prepared to discuss matters which are not, nor can be on the agenda of the talks, particularly the "Kampuchean question" or the "refugee problem," but they are not prepared to discuss the Vietnamese side's specific proposal to immediately conclude an agreement to halt armed actions in the border regions.

Some Western observers, citing information from Thai intelligence services, are voicing the assumption that Beijing is planning its "new lesson" in northern Laos. China has also concentrated major military forces on the border with that small country. It has taken under its patronage armed bands of counterrevolutionaries who have fled from Laos for the purpose of systematic provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, attested that a tense situation caused by China's actions constantly prevails in the country's northern border regions.

All these indisputable facts must be held up for inspection in order to appreciate the real, rather than the imaginary causes of tension in the region. France's LES ECHOS asserts--and it is not the only newspaper to do so--that "a settlement of the situation in Indochina depends on a solution to the Kampuchean question." [paragraph continues]

Concern for Kampuchean affairs should have been shown when Beijing's stooges, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, were exterminating the people of that country and ruining the lives of those who managed to avoid being killed. The butchers counted their victims not in hundreds or even in hundreds of thousands, but in millions. An increasing number of facts are being discovered which depict the terrible human drama which took place in Kampuchea then. At a press conference in Phnom Penh recently (Chem Argun), Kampuchean diplomat, told the story of his colleagues whose fate was still unknown. According to (Chem Argun) many Kampuchean diplomats who returned to the country in 1975 after the people's victory over the reactionary regime of the U.S. stooges were secretely executed. (Chea San), ambassador to the Soviet Union and Romania, and (Nu Bmuch), who worked at the embassy in Dar es Salaam, "disappeared" in February 1978. Even before that, in August 1976, (Khuot Sambat), Kampuchea's former UN representative, and (Susa Kantri), a diplomat who once worked in Sweden, vanished.... That was the time to raise the alarm. It would have been a really timely and supremely humane thing to do. But it is inhumane, to put it mildly to raise the so-called "Kampuchean question" now that the stricken people can finally breathe freely, now that people have broken down the barriers of the concentration camps and are returning to the shelter of their homes and now that broken families are being reunited.

That is merely one side of the matter. There is also another aspect. We can recall that in the years of rule by the Pol Pot regime Beijing incited Phnom Penn against the neighboring socialist state. With each passing day the Chinese stooges' armed provocations against Vietnam assumed an increasingly dangerous nature. The Vietnamese-Kampuchean border became an explosive region. At that time the situation there and in Indochina as a while actually depended on what turn would be taken by the development of events in Kampuchea. But the situation was normalized after the victory of the patriotic forces, the collapse of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary regime and the expulsion of those bands by the Kampuchean Armed Forces with the aid of allied Vietnamese forces. The fuse was removed and the mine neutralized. Thus this resolution of the "Kampuchean question," if such an expression is really to be used, stabilized the situation in Indochina. Were it not for Beijing's actions.... The downfall of China's stooges in Kampuchea deprived it of a lever of military pressure on Vietnam. That is the one crucial reason which prompted Beijing to take the risk of using aggression against the SRV. In other words, after the downfall of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary Beijing had to take on its own shoulders the responsibility for the action it had started through its stooges. Thus, the French newspaper LES ECHOS and the circles in other countries which share its views are seeking the root of the trouble in the wrong place. To raise the nonexistent "Kampuchean question" is just to add fuel to the flames fanned by Beijing.

Other people say that it is all to do with the flow of refugees. It is allegedly this which is increasing tension and denying the peoples of Southeast Asia a quiet life. Let us investigate this argument, too.

In contrast to the "Kampuchean question" the refugees do not constitute an artificial problem, but one which really exists. At various times and for various reasons hundreds of thousands of people have left countries in Southeast Asia, and many of those people are unable to find shelter. But who is to blame for the situation which has been created? More and more facts are becoming known which confirm that the Chinese authorities have long used their agents to incite ethnic Chinese to leave Vietnam. A certain (Vey Chzhen), according to VNA, was one such instigator. Receiving false documents in China in the name of (Chan Vanminya), 1 year ago he crossed the Chinese-Vietnamese border on a mission to "organize the departure from the SRV of the greatest possible number of Vietnamese of Chinese origin." After (Vey Chzhen) was arrested he admitted everything and stated that, before he was sent to Vietnam, the Chinese authorities promised to reward him well if he carried out his assignment successfully.

Many such agents were sent to the SRV. It is essential to view matters soberly. At a press conference in Kuala Lumpur Malaysian Home Affairs Minister Ghazali Bin Shafie said: "China, in particular, is responsible for the departure of refugees from Vietnam, and the recent statement by a vice premier of the PRC State Council, who said that China will possibly teach Vietnam another lesson, will, it must be assumed, intensify the flow of refugees."

Recently the problem has been complicated even more by the actions of the United States. The U.S. 7th Fleet, under the pretext of "rescuing refugees," is carrying out operations of a distinctly provocative nature. The warships of some other Western countries are also plying the waters off the Vietnamese coast. Where will it all end? AP reports that the directive from President Carter served to encourage more people to leave Vietnam. But another point must also be taken into account. The appearance of the U.S. flag near the SRV coast smacks of a show of strength. After all, the 7th Fleet carries certain definite associations for the Vietnamese people. It is precisely this fleet's ships which once bombarded the Vietnamese coastline. It is important to note that Washington's intentions were already obvious during the work of the international conference on the problem of Southeast Asian refugees in Geneva. At that time UN representatives attempted to dissuade the U.S. delegation from sending warships to Vietnamese waters. They warned that such an act would be fraught with dangerous consequences. But Washington ignored the warning.

A strange situation developed. It was primarily the United States and some West European countries which pressed for the convening of the Geneva conference. The SRV, the Soviet Union and other states, anxious to alleviate the situation of the "boat people," regarded the discussion of the problem with all seriousness. The SRV's calm and firm position and its constructive approach to the question made a great impression on those gathered at the Palace of Nations. According to UN Secretary General Waldheim and the majority of other participants in the debates a spirit of realism ultimately prevailed at the conference, and it accomplished its task. Let me just quote that same Ghazali Bin Shafie. The minister stated that Malaysia regarded the Geneva meeting as a very useful one where the international community showed a substantially more positive approach to the refugee problem than before. At the same time, he said, Vietnam displayed a firm determination to cooperate, so that there were grounds to assume that the problem would be solved.

One would think that it would now be a matter of carrying out the recommendations of the Geneva conference. Far from it. The United States, which in Geneva adopted a position contrary to the general spirit of the conference and found itself in a minority there, decided to exact revenge. In no circumstances did it want to allow the fuss surrounding the refugee problem to die down. Evidently Washington was also guided by these unseemly considerations when it embarked on a provocation with the deployment of ships of the 7th Fleet to Vietnamese waters.

The refugee problem would certainly not have become so acute if the range of countries giving effective aid to Vietnam and other states of Indochina to rehabilitate their economies, undermined by many years of war, were expanded. But what transpired? The Soviet Union and other socialist allies of the SRV are investing great sums in strengthening its national economy and are assisting Laos and Kampuchea. At the Geneva conference the Scandinavian foreign ministers affirmed that they will continue their economic cooperation with Vietnam. Judging from reports in Tokyo newspapers Japan intends to revise its decision to temporarily halt aid to the SRV. And then there is the United States, refusing to carry out its duty.

During his recent visit to the state of Kentucky President Carter was asked whether he does not believe that U.S. economic aid to Vietnam could alleviate the refugee situation. Carter replied that Hanoi had made no such request. [paragraph continues]

But why should a sovereign state--and one which was affected by American aggression, too --put itself in the role of suppliant? Who but the United States should compensate for the damage inflicted on the long-suffering and martyred people? R. Nixon's written message of 1 February 1973, in which he, as the then President, promised aid to Vietnam without any political conditions, could also be cited.

However complex the refugee problem may be, there exist real alternative ways to solve it. But the fuss raised over the problem has not helped a single one of the "boat people." The shameless exploitation of this misery serves only to exacerbate the situation.

Moreover, the explosive situation created in Southeast Asia by Beijing makes it impossible to ignore the Chinese militarists' provocative actions, much less to play up to them in their game with fire. The "Cultural Revolution" is over, Britain's THE GUARDIAN proclaimed at one time, and Beijing has returned to the world scene as a new player. The role it is playing stands out particularly distinctly in the example of Southeast Asia. It threatens Vietnam with war. It is inciting armed antigovernment groups in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. It is attempting to poison relations between the SRV and the ASEAN countries. It is hurling bombs, both literally and metaphorically, everywhere. One cannot be reconciled to this. The real possibility of neutralizing Beijing's outrageous actions and the reestablishment of calm in the region depend on the weighed policy of all the states of Southeast Asia and of the international community as a whole.

PRC-SRV TALKS END IN BEIJING WITHOUT RESULT

LD151332 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Oleg Vekov commentary]

[Text] Another meeting has been held at the Beijing talks between China and Vietnam on settling relations. Our observer, Oleg Vekov, makes this comment; this is what he writes:

It was the fifth meeting since the negotiations were transferred to Beijing. Earlier five sessions were held in the Vietnamese capital but then they were unilaterally suspended by the Chinese delegation, that demanded the transfer to Beijing. Now it is not certain when the next meeting will take place.

Like the previous ones the latest session didn't advance the negotiations. The opinion was voiced by the head of the Vietnamese side, Dinh Nho Liem, at a 3-hour press conference after the session. "No progress", he said, and pointed out that Vietnam expected that next time China would finally get down to a constructive discussion of the problems concerning both sides.

Meanwhile there are no signs of such a change. The Chinese delegation turned down all Vietnamese proposals on settling relations, for example, the one to discuss and adopt an agreement on measures to preserve peace and stability in the border areas and create favorable conditions for normalizing relations. The only response to Beijing is new threats against Vietnam. They are backed, Dinh Nho Liem said, by 30 divisions, each 10,000 servicemen strong, kept in areas bordering on Vietnam.

On Tuesday instead of discussing concrete questions the head of the Chinese delegation, Han Nianlung, again spoke of the need to discuss a wide range of problems, including the Kampuchean issue and the refugee problem and reiterated claims to the Vietnamese Spratly and Paracel Islands.

It is obvious that Beijing's claims are absolutely groundless and the fact that it evades discussing concrete issues proves that Beijing wants to further deepen the instability in Southeast Asia.

DAVYDOV COMMENTS ON NEW LABOR CAMPAIGN IN PRC

LD151021 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 10 August 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Davydov entitled "You Cannot Escape the Truth; What Beijing Propaganda Is Keeping Quiet About." In the article Davydov notes that a campaign is underway in the PRC to get the populace to emulate the labor feats of certain pacemakers of the fifties in order to overcome economic difficulties caused by the "gang of four" during the "Cultural Revolution" period. He states that Beijing propaganda attributes the successes of those pacemakers to the fact that they "followed Mao's revolutionary line" but that it fails to point out that these successes were achieved during a period of close collaboration with the USSR and that the pacemakers learned their skills from Soviet workers. The bulk of the article is then devoted to citing specific examples and concludes: "Thus it was not 'Mao Zedong's thoughts' and not his 'revolutionary line,' but the specific comprehensive assistance of Soviet workers that helped many Chinese working people to achieve major successes in the organization of production and labor competition."

PRC CLAIM THAT VIETNAM USES USSR-MADE GASES IN LAOS REFUTED

LD151722 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["RENMIN RIBAO's Slanders"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

The Beijing newspaper RENMIN RIBAO and following it the XINHUA agency issued a report to the effect that Vietnamese troops are allegedly using in Laos war gases against the Meo tribe. In doing so, the Chinese quote information published in the British DAILY TELEGRAPH. But as the Chinese newspaper and the agency broaden the information of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, interpret it in their own way and are building up their lies on this score, a conclusion can be drawn that the paragraph in the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH was inspired by the same Chinese. In confirmation of this conclusion it can be pointed out in particular, that RENMIN RIBAO claims that the Vietnamese troops are allegedly using Soviet-made toxic gases.

There is nothing new to these sordid devices of Chinese propaganda. Speaking of chemical weapons, it would [be] apt for the authors of the Chinese paragraph and those who are echoing it in the British press to recall that it is precisely the Beijing leadership, which a short time ago used chemical weapons in the course of their aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It must be added that Beijing's fresh anti-Soviet slanderous venture about the use of Soviet-made gases by the Vietnamese for the destruction of the Meo tribe in northern Laos has been conceived in preparation for China's fresh provocation on the northern borders of Laos, this time.

KOROLEV CLAIMS PRC APPROVAL OF U.S. PRESENCE IN ROK

LD151910 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] In the final stage of World War II the Soviet Army defeated the Japanese (?elite) forces in Manchuria and Korea. That had a decisive impact on the outcome of the liberation struggle of the Korean people and opened the way for their national independence. A state run by workers and peasants, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, was formed in the north of the peninsula, it is now an industrially developed socialist country. In keeping with the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union has always sided with the People's Democratic Republic; in the days when (?it was rebuffing) the aggression of American imperialists and their Seoul collaborators, and also after the war. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance (?between) the two countries created every prerequisite for further many-sided Soviet-Korean cooperation.

With Soviet assistance, Democratic Korea is now constructing over 30 industrial enterprises and other projects. The two countries are also steadily expanding cooperation in science, culture and education. Peaceful construction is complicated by the country's division, however. The Seoul regime, with the backing of the American troops in South Korea, is stepping up military preparations. The much-publicized withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country turned out to be just empty talk. Recently, Washington officially announced a halt in the pull out of its troops. The decision found support in Beijing. Though the Chinese leaders say they are in favor of the removal of American forces from South Korea, in reality they adhere to the directly opposite point of view. According to the well-informed Washington POST newspaper, an official American spokesman has said Beijing has no objections to the presence of American troops in South Korea. Naturally, all this increases tension on the Korean Peninsula and has a negative effect on the situation in the Far East as a whole.

The constructive initiatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea are aimed at a peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference and on a democratic basis. The striving of the Koreans to live and work together in a united, independent and democratic state, and their just struggle for these goals, are invariably supported by the Soviet Union and all the progressive forces in the world.

DPRK VICE PREMIER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD152116 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister (?Kong Chin-tae) of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has arrived in Moscow at the head of a delegation from that country. The delegation came for a session of the intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation. Their discussions focus on completing engineering projects in the Korean People's Democratic Republic including a plan for the production of electric batteries and (?micro engines). Part of the output of those enterprises will go to the Soviet Union. This country is aiding the Korean People's Democratic Republic in expanding metal manufacturing facilities and electric power plants.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL RECEIVES SOVIETS ON BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

LD142246 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 14, TASS--Festively adorned is the central square of the Mongolian capital with the state flags of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, with streamers in honour of the historical victory won 40 years ago by Soviet-Mongolian troops over the Japanese militarists in the area of the Khalkhin Gol River.

Today the First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, President of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal received delegations from the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet War Veterans' Committee, the USSR Writers' Union, the Soviet YCL CC, Soviet journalists, who arrived for the celebrations on the occasion of the red-letter date. He presented the Soviet guests with a jubilee medal "Victory on Khalkhin Gol" established to commemorate the 40th anniversary of that battle.

Today the screening of a joint Soviet-Mongolian documentary film "Khalkhin Gol-1939" in the "Ard" film-theatre opened a film festival dedicated to the glorious victory.

MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APROVES BREZHNEV, TSEDENBAL TALKS

LD160151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved the results of the friendly talk between Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Tsdenbal, first secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the republic. The party Central Committee Politburo assesses the results of the friendly talk as an important contribution to the cause of further consolidating the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and increasing joint efforts for strengthening general peace and security for the peoples of Asia and all over the world.

COMMENTARY DENIES SOVIET ADVISERS FIGHT IN AFGHANISTAN

TA152002 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 TA

[Commentary by Igor Savchenko: "The Fabrication of Western Propaganda"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Western propaganda machine has recently been exerting strenuous efforts to publicize its charge regarding the extensive persecution of Muslims in Afghanistan and the Soviet military advisers participation in these persecutions. This charge has even appeared in newspapers of some of Afghanistan's neighboring countries, especially Iran.

In these charges [words indistinct] in Afghanistan the struggle is allegedly being waged between the Muslims and the government. The religious leaders of Afghanistan themselves deny this charge. Mowlawi Abd-Alazia Sadeq, the leader of the Ulema Council of Afghanistan, says: the clergy of Afghanistan as well as all the people of Afghanistan decisively support the revolutionary changes and the government's reforms. The enemies of the masses of Afghanistan accuse the government of the masses of creating obstacles to the freedom of religion. The [word indistinct] of the matter is not the struggle between the Muslims and the infidels and the crushing of Afghanistan's Muslims by the government. This is a fabrication of imperialist and reactionary propaganda. The truth is that the forces of imperialism and reaction, which endeavor to prevent the implementation of progressive changes for the benefit of the people, are struggling against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It is natural for the government of the masses of Afghanistan to confront decisively such attempts by imperialism and reaction. The Soviet Government, just as all the peace-loving forces of the world, supports this just struggle of the masses of Afghanistan and of its government as it supports and has supported all the people who struggle against aggression and for the right to determine their destiny. The Soviet Government extends extensive and varied aid to Afghanistan to strengthen the independence and the (?development) of its economy and (?culture). However, this fact does not mean that Soviet advisers, as Western reactionary propaganda claims, take part in the fighting in Afghanistan. As was declared several times in the statement by the Soviet Government, noninterference in the affairs of other countries, including Afghanistan, is one of the firm foundations of our foreign policy. And in regard to Afghanistan, it must be said that the masses of that country possess the manpower and equipment for the defense of the Sawr revolution. Rallys and demonstrations [word indstinct] being held all over Afghanistan are clear proof of their determination to mobilize to confront the counterrevolutionary (?elements) who are armed and provoked by imperialism and international reaction.

USSR DISPATCHES MEN, SUPPLIES FOR AFGHAN DAM PROJECT

LD160709 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Fraternal Aid to Afghanistan"]

[Text] The first freight cars laden with tools and equipment for the construction of the barrage on the Kokcha River have left the Uzbek capital. Tashkent engineers who authored the project have gone out to the construction site.

According to the joint Soviet-Afghan project a well-appointed settlement will first be constructed on the banks of the Kokcha for 10,000 Afghan and Soviet construction workers.

A construction industry base--a ferroconcrete articles plant, a service station, an oil depot and other projects--will also be developed here. Then begins the construction of the dam with its power station and a 40-kilometer canal which will irrigate around 40,000 hectares of virgin land.

There is an abundance of fine examples of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan especially in the water resources construction sphere. With the help of Uzbek specialists a major irrigation complex has been constructed in Jalalabad and an irrigation system has been constructed in (Sarda) [as transliterated].

AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES TO IMPLEMENT REVOLUTIONARY REFORMS

LD152351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Afghanistan Is Defending the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--"Ever broader masses of the Afghan people are seeing for themselves on the basis of their own experience that it is only along the path opened up by the April revolution that they can defend their right to a free and happy future and that their homeland can defend its independence", the NOVOYE VREMYA weekly writes.

"The profound socioeconomic transformations mapped out by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and consistently being implemented in the interests of the toiling masses have not been to the liking of those strata and groups of Afghan society whose privileges were resolutely removed by the revolution.

"It is feudal lords, moneylenders, monarchy-minded former officers and officials and a section of the Muslim clergy who comprise the backbone of the internal counterrevolution, which has of late embarked on the path of open armed struggle against people's power. Entrenching themselves in neighboring Pakistan, and to all intents and purposes enjoying its protection, emigre gangs are resorting to sabotage and acts of terror above all against the authorities and population of the border areas. In this connection not infrequently even whole villages are being barbarously wiped out. Judging by the trophies seized by the Afghan Army, these detachments of counterrevolutionary robbers are not experiencing any shortage of weaponry bearing the marks of the United States and China."

"There is no shortage either of money: certain states including Egypt are also not adverse to doing their bit for the struggle against 'the Red peril' in Afghanistan", the weekly goes on to say. "The intention is to exploit the feelings of millions of the faithful, and counterrevolutionary slogans are being served up to the Afghan people in a religious wrapping.

"But even in these difficult conditions people's power is continuing to implement the scheduled plans for the national democratic development of Afghanistan. The first stage of the agrarian reform, which resulted in about 3.5 million peasants with little or no land receiving an opportunity to use the land free of charge, has been completed. The campaign to eliminate illiteracy is being extended. Measures are being implemented to carry out the plan for the first year of the Afghan 5-year plan. The purpose of these measures is to lay the foundations for the accelerated development of basic industries and the transformation of agriculture."

AFGHAN CLERICAL COUNCIL SUPPORTS REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

LD152000 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 15, TASS--Representatives of the clergy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are expressing resolute support for the government of the country, the gains of the April revolution, says the statement by the Council of Ulemas of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, issued by the BAKHTAR NEW AGENCY.

They are rejecting all sorts of fabrications by the enemies of the working people of Afghanistan as regards the violation of the principles of the Islamic religion and Afghanistan and urging to give a rebuff to the intrigues of home and foreign reaction, pseudo-Muslems, the so-called "Akhvanists", the reactionary circles of a number of foreign countries giving support to the former exploiters of the working people of Afghanistan.

The statement stresses that all the measures taken by the people's government of the country accord with the principles of Shariat, as they are accomplished in the interests of the working people.

INDIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CPSU'S STRAUTMANIS, DELEGATION

LD151516 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 15, TASS--The President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy received today the Soviet public delegation headed by Petr Strautmanis, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, which is now staying here.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and personally Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed heartfelt congratulations to the Indian people in connection with their national holiday-- the 32nd anniversary of independence day.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy thanked the government and people of the Soviet Union for their great assistance in building up an independent and prospering India. He stressed that the Soviet Union was a loyal, tried-and-tested friend of India, who always sided with her in difficult periods of the country's history. Our friendship, he said, the foundation of which was laid by Jawaharlal Nehru, is unshakeable, because it meets the national interests of our states, is based on the friendship of the two peoples and countries as a whole.

The president said that our countries were also united by their common goals in the efforts for the peace and prosperity of the peoples of the world. In spite of different social systems, he said, we are learning much from each other in the national interests of both states.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy stressed the great importance of summit visits for the strengthening of friendship. He noted that a great contribution to the cause of Indian-Soviet friendship was made by the visits paid to India by Leonid Brezhnev in November 1973 and by Aleksey Kosygin in March 1979.

SUCCESS OF SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION PRAISED

ID160120 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 15 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Delhi, August 15, TASS--The state corporation for designing metallurgical and engineering enterprises (MECON) is one of the products of Soviet Indian cooperation.

Today it has become a major designing organization, preparing documentation for plants and factories, (?participating) in their projecting not only in India but abroad, too. As reported by a MECON spokesman, it is now taking part in the building of different industrial projects worth 40,000 million rupees. Employed at the corporation's designing bureaus are about 2.5 thousand highly skilled specialists. Apart from the central headquarters in Ranchi, it has branch offices at Bangalore, Calcutta, Bokaro, Bhilai and Rurkele. Together with Soviet specialists, the corporation has prepared blueprints for expanding the Bhilai and Bokaro iron and steel plants, for the Korba aluminum factory. It has prepared all the necessary blueprints for the large-scale chemical enterprises in Kerala and Andhra-Pradesh.

The corporation has received orders from Nigeria, Iraq and other countries. Syria recently ordered blueprints for a metallurgical plant with a capacity of one million tons of steel a year. The corporation is one of the most profitable enterprises of India's state sector.

The state corporation for designing metallurgical and engineering enterprises is now more than fifteen years old. The Soviet Union took part in the creation of this corporation, has trained hundreds of designers for it, and has provided all the necessary documentation. Soviet engineers generously share their know-how with Indian colleagues, their experience in building large-scale enterprises. One of the most important jobs now carried out by the corporation is the preparation of blueprints for an alumina plant at Andhra-Pradesh, the construction of which is envisaged by the Indian-Soviet cooperation programs.

VISIT OF VIETNAMESE ARMY PARTY OFFICIALS DETAILED

LD150950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ended"]

[Text] A delegation of leading Vietnamese People's Army political workers headed by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 3 through 10 August at the invitation of Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Among the members of the delegation were Maj Gen Dang Yu Hiep, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee, Vietnamese deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers.

Col Gen Chu Huy Man and his companions were received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A detailed exchange of experience of party political work took place in the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Army General A.A. Yepishev briefed the Vietnamese friends on the main directions, forms and methods of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces and on the activity of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The Vietnamese friends familiarized themselves with the work of the Leningrad Military District Political Directorate and a formation political section, talks took place with political workers from the Leningrad Naval Base. The guests visited an air base garrison and the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy, where they inquired about the organization of the training process for training political worker cadres for the army and navy.

In a Leningrad Military District unit a Soviet-Vietnamese friendship rally took place, which passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

The Vietnamese political workers were received by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

The delegation of leading political workers from the Vietnamese People's Army left the Soviet Union on 10 August. The guests were seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers.

On the Vietnamese side the send-off party included Ta Huu Kanh, Vietnamese charge d'affairs in the USSR, and Col Do The Nhan, army, navy and air force attache to the Vietnamese Embassy in the USSR.

The visit by leading political workers from the Vietnamese People's Army serves the cause of further strengthening ties between political organs of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Vietnamese People's Army and consolidating friendship and cooperation between our fraternal countries' armies.

Meeting With Sokolov

LD151453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 8 August a Vietnamese party workers delegation, headed by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense.

The meeting in which Army General A.A. Yepishev and Maj Gen Dang Vu Hiep participated took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

VNA CITED ON INCREASED TENSION ON SRV-PRC BORDER

LD151410 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 15, TASS--Now that some Chinese leaders come out with military threats with regard to Vietnam, the Chinese side has concentrated major armed forces close to the Vietnamese-Chinese border, continues military provocations, intensifies espionage and subversive activities, creating tensions and threatening security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

Late in July-early in August, 1979, the report says, such actions were taken systematically against some border districts of Vietnam. In Ha Tyuen Province, for instance, Chinese soldiers crossed the border many times and attacked Vietnamese frontier guards, and also opened fire on the Vietnamese territory from cannons, mortars and rockets.

The Chinese provocations were resolutely rebuffed by local Vietnamese forces that made the invaders retreat beyond the border.

In Quang Ninh territory, Chinese servicemen, penetrating the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on July 18, 20 and 28 and on August 1, fired on Vietnamese frontier guards.

In the last week of July, Chinese spies and saboteurs penetrated some populated localities in Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son territories populated by ethnic minorities. They spread provocative rumours about the threat of war and tried in every way to urge local population to flee to China, says the report of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

LAO PRESIDENT ADDRESSES SRV FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION

LD141634 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, August 14, TASS--Laotian-Vietnamese relations are a model of application of the principles of proletarian internationalism, said President Souphanouvong of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, at a meeting with a delegation of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front, that had arrived on a friendship visit to Laos.

The Laotian people, he said, will do their utmost to continue strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the heroic people of Vietnam. We highly assess the aid to our people from the SRV in the rehabilitation of the country and the safeguarding of its defence.

The president of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic denounced the smear campaign, launched by Beijing and international reaction against the SRV in connection with the "refugees problem" and "the presence of Vietnamese military units in Kampuchea and Laos". Imperialism and international reaction, he pointed out, are slandering the SRV, seeking to undermine Vietnam's prestige in the international arena.

The presence of Vietnamese units in Laos and Kampuchea is a manifestation of cooperation in the defence of the independence and sovereignty of our countries, which have been threatened by international reaction and imperialism, President Souphanouvong said.

Hoang Quoc Viet, the chairman of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam CC, and head of the SRV delegation, speaking in reply, stressed the Vietnamese people's resolve to strengthen and develop the friendship of the two countries as the most valuable possession.

The Vietnamese people, who were upholding their independence and unity for 30 years, he said, recently once again had to take up arms to repel another aggressor, the Chinese hegemonists. Inspired by the great ideas of independence and freedom, our people courageously repelled the Beijing expansionists' aggression.

We do not want to fight anyone, but are fully resolved to defend our sacred land, the head of the SRV delegation said.

NEW ZEALANDERS PROTEST ANZUS NAVAL EXERCISES

LD141342 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Canberra, August 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Vasilyev reports:

New Zealand peace champions met the naval squadron of the United States and Australia, which arrived in the port of Aukland yesterday for participation in the scheduled ANZUS bloc naval exercises, with a protest demonstration. They set out in their motor and sailing boats to meet the vessels preventing their movement and mooring. The police was sent against the demonstrators.

The demonstration is a component part of the struggle by the progressive forces of New Zealand for peace in the region, John Mitchel, editor-in-chief of the newspaper NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE, a publication of the Socialist Unity Party, told a TASS correspondent on the phone. We, he said, declare against the calls at the ports of New Zealand of U.S. naval ships, particularly of atomic powered submarines as we want to see the Pacific a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons. The ANZUS military pact and the presence of the U.S. Armed Forces in the region, connected with it do not serve these aims. The world has already witnessed successful mass actions by New Zealanders against calls at their ports of U.S. ships and atomic powered submarines, John Mitchel stressed. These actions will continue and gain in scope.

ROMANIAN EMBASSY MARKS 35TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD131531 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A press conference held today at the Romanian Embassy in Moscow was devoted to the 35th anniversary of liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke. Badrus, ambassador to the USSR, noted that it was possible thanks to the favorable conditions in the international arena created by the victory of the Soviet Army, which made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism. Relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Romania and the Soviet Union, the ambassador stressed, are developing successfully.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV TALKS WITH ARMENIAN OFFICIALS

LD141027 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Meeting in the Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the Armenian CP Central Committee on 2 August between K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in the republic on vacation.

During the talk which took place K.S. Demirchyan spoke of the achievements of the working people of Soviet Armenia in the economy and culture in the years of Soviet power within the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR and of the activity of party organizations and all the republic's working people in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, spoke of the successes of the fraternal country's working people in socialist building. He stressed CEMA's important role in the implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and in the establishment of new forms and methods of further deepening international socialist labor.

S. Todorov went on to speak of the great labor and political enthusiasm with which the Bulgarian people are preparing to mark an outstanding date in their history--the 35th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution.

Taking part in the meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; V.B. Galumyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; K.A. Gambaryan and G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian Council of Ministers; G.Ts. Liloyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department; and V.G. Azaryan, executive of the Armenian Council of Ministers apparatus.

ARMY PAPER ON ROLE, STRUCTURE OF NATO FORCES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

LD150927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Third and final part of a series of articles by doctor of military sciences, Maj Gen R. Simonyan written "On the Basis of Foreign Press Data" and carried under the rubric "Theaters of Military Operations in NATO's Plans": "On the Aggressive Bloc's Southern Flank"]

[Text] The South European Theater of Military Operations, which is the bloc's southern flank, occupies an important place in NATO's strategic military system. From the military geographical viewpoint it covers the territories of Italy, Greece and Turkey, as well as the waters of the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmara, the zone of the Black Sea. The dryland in the theater of military operations covers an area of more than 1.2 million square kilometers. Approximately 109 million people live there. Owing to its disparate nature, the theater is divided into two parts: southern and southeastern. The former includes the territory of Italy and the western Mediterranean while the latter includes all the theater's remaining territory and sea area.

In the estimation of Atlantic strategists the South European Theater of Military Operations and particularly its southeast section is a convenient bridgehead making it possible to threaten the left flank of the Warsaw Pact organization. From this same bridgehead the United States and the other NATO countries can threaten Arab states. NATO's southern flank was the connecting link with the recently demised CENTO bloc. Its significance is now increasing in connection with the Pentagon's plans to knock together a new pro American military alliance in the Near and Middle East and to reinforce the U.S. "military presence" in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The Mediterranean, which unites Europe, Asia and Africa and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, occupies a special place in the plans of the NATO command and the Pentagon. This sea is one of the world's most important waterways. According to the American journal MILITARY REVIEW, "every day more than 2,500 ships are sailing its 1 million square miles or lying in its countless ports." It is believed that NATO dominance in the Mediterranean would enable it, apart from everything else, to control the marine lines of communication linking the NATO countries with the states of the Near and Middle East and South and Southeast Asia which supply the West with oil and other very important types of strategic raw materials. In this connection the NATO strategists' call for the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of operation to be extended right to the Persian Gulf cannot fail to cause concern.

The NATO command is working hard to improve the operational equipment on the theater's territory. A dense network of airbases has been created here to insure the dispersed basing of NATO allied and national air forces and aircraft which can be moved in to reinforce them. Even the Italian press, for example, calls Italy an "unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier." A broad network of naval bases and ports serves not only the national navies but also ships from the other NATO countries. Naples serves as the chief base of the U.S. 6th Fleet. An American nuclear submarine base is situated on the Italian island of Maddalena (near Sardinia). The Pentagon and NATO attach great significance to the use of military bases in Greece and Turkey.

The theater's strategic military significance is determined not only by the fact that the NATO countries situated within it, according to official figures, have armed forces with a total strength of more than 1 million men. Large-scale forces of the United States and other bloc countries are stationed there.

Operationally, NATO's Allied Ground Forces, Allied Air Forces, Allied Naval Forces and naval strike forces are subordinate to the main command of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in this theater (headquarters in Naples).

The Allied Ground Forces consist of formations and units provided by Italy, Greece, Turkey and the United States. They have been brought together under two commands: In the southern part of the theater of military operations (the territory of Italy) and in the southeastern part (the territory of Greece and Turkey). It will be recalled that Greece announced its withdrawal from the bloc's military organization in 1974. Now, however, it is stating its readiness to return to it on condition that the Greek Ground Forces, Air Force and Navy are assigned to independent commands directly subordinate to the main command of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in the theater. This question remains unsolved.

The Allied Ground Forces in the southern part of the theater of military operations consist of 4 Italian divisions and more than 10 brigades and the U.S. south European tactical group whose arsenal includes Lance missiles. The Allied Ground Forces in the southeastern part of the theater of military operations nominally include 1 Greek and 3 Turkish field armies numbering a total of 29 divisions, as well as up to 25 separate brigades and more than 10 Honest John missile and nuclear artillery battalions. Because of the aforementioned reasons, however, the Greek troops still remain under their national command.

NATO's Allied Air Forces in the theater are represented by the Fifth and Sixth Allied Tactical Air Commands designed to conduct both independent operations and joint actions with ground and naval forces. In all, if you count the Greek Air Force, there are more than 1,000 warplanes there, including more than 180 carrying nuclear weapons.

The 5th Allied Tactical Air Command embraces the whole of the Italian Air Force and the 40th Tactical Air Group of the U.S. Air Force (in all, more than 300 warplanes), as well as 3 Nike Hercules surface to air guided missile battalions. The 6th Allied Tactical Air Command currently consists only of the Turkish Air Force (approximately 350 warplanes and the 39th Tactical Air Group of the U.S. Air Force).

As last year's NATO exercises showed, formations and units transferred from the United States and Britain and the bloc's mobile forces are enlisted to reinforce the ground and air forces in the theater.

In peacetime the naval forces of the NATO countries in the theater (up to 200 ships of the main classes and approximately 100 aircraft) remain under national command. Their transfer to operational subordination to the NATO command is planned on the emergence of a "crisis situation" or on the outbreak of war, as well as for the duration of bloc exercises and maneuvers. Ships and units of the Italian, Greek, Turkish, U.S. and British navies are also liable to be transferred. The Allied Naval Forces are designed to safeguard the operations of the bloc's naval strike forces in the Mediterranean, to support ground forces in coastal salients, to protect marine lines of communication and to blockade the Straits of Dardanelles, Bosporus and Gibraltar.

The NATO Allied Base Air Command in the Mediterranean (up to 50 different aircraft) was set up in 1968. Its chief task is to observe the Soviet ships on this sea. In 1970 it was decided to set up a NATO naval task force (4-6 ships) to operate "on call." It is designed to conduct combat operations in those regions of the Mediterranean where intervention by the U.S. 6th Fleet is not considered advisable.

The NATO naval strike forces are formed on the basis of formations of the U.S. 6th Fleet which is under national jurisdiction in peacetime and is transferred to the NATO Allied Naval Forces in the theater in the event of "deterioration in the international situation" or on the outbreak of war. It is also planned to include in the naval strike forces individual guided missile ships of the Italian and British navies.

The U.S. 6th Fleet usually numbers up to 50-60 ships, including 2 multirole aircraft carriers, 5-6 nuclear-powered submarines and others. An expeditionary Marine battalion is permanently strationed on landing ships. According to foreign press reports, the 6th Fleet is entrusted with the following main tasks: Attaining and maintaining supremacy and conducting combat operations at sea, supporting ground forces, insuring the operation of nuclear missile submarines on combat patrol in the Mediterranean and demonstrating the U.S. "military presence" in this region. As history shows, this fleet has been used repeatedly as a means for American imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of Mediterranean countries.

Three or four U.S. nuclear-powered missiles-carrying submarines are permanently on combat patrol in Mediterranean waters. They are a component of the strategic offensive forces and are not transferred to the NATO Allied Armed Forces in the South European Theater of Military Operations.

The NATO command devotes great attention to training the Allied Armed Forces in the theater to conduct combat operations in different kinds of wars using both conventional and nuclear weapons. During exercises and maneuvers, taking the nature of the terrain into account, troops rehearse operations to negotiate water barriers and high mountain ridges and to land forces from sea and air on open beaches and in the enemy rear. All these militarist demonstrations are organized near the borders of socialist countries, are of a clearly provocative nature and are aimed at creating an atmosphere of fear and aggravating international tension. In this sense the south European theater of military operations differs little from NATO's other European theaters of military operations.

These, briefly, are the role and place of the North Atlantic alliance's theaters of military operations in realizing the global aspirations of imperialism and above all U.S. imperialism. Under pressure from Washington the NATO countries step up military preparations from year to year. At the sessions of NATO's leading military and political organs held at the end of May the task was set of "modernizing" the bloc's nuclear missile potential in Europe--which means deploying in the European theaters of military operations new types and systems of medium-range nuclear missile weapons aimed at the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The North Atlantic bloc has been and remains imperialism's most powerful and aggressive military-political grouping posing a threat to peace and the peoples' security.

NATO MAGAZINE'S VIEW OF 'TANK THREAT' BASED ON 'REPREHENSIBLE LIES'

ID168043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 3 ID

[Article by Capt V. Roshchukin under the rubric "Notes Appropos": "Upside Down..."]

[Text] The Brussels magazine NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS recently doled out to its readers another slice of fabrications about the so-called "military threat" from the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. The picture of the current military political situation in Europe painted by the authors of the slanderous articles is intended, let's face it, for the reader who is uninformed about the true state of affairs.

Turning well-known facts upside down, the magazine warns: The Warsaw Pact countries have massed their forces against the industrial heart of Europe, with its industries densely packed into one small area.. In reply, so it says, NATO was "forced to mass its forces and direct them against the Warsaw Pact states."

The "Soviet military threat" to the West European countries, Gen Franz-Josef Schulze, NATO Allied Forces commander in chief, central European zone, insists in the magazine, has existed "since the early days of NATO" and still exists. And to make the reader believe this myth, the article is supplied with a photograph depicting Soviet tanks just about to stream into attack....

Another article in the same issue again tries to frighten readers by talking about armadas of tanks, which can allegedly effect a "mighty, massed breakthrough...into West Germany." "Is it possible to halt the Soviet tanks, or at least delay their advance long enough for reinforcements to arrive?" The author's article, a certain John Marriott, asks with feigned despair. Where do you put the minefields? What is the best weapon to use? NATO command should heed these and other questions, the author preaches. But then Marriott himself offers in the magazine his own method of "salvation" from the "Soviet military threat." He says that all the NATO states must set about urgently training special teams of civilians with appropriate skills, so that in a war (for Marriott this is clearly a foregone conclusion!) they will therefore have an advantage over the "aggressor" by virtue of their local knowledge. If possible, the author rambles on, the new-fangled "specialists" should keep antitank weapons at home. In short, it is nothing more nor less than a call for the total militarization of Western Europe.

But why are Atlantic propaganda and one of its mouthpieces--the magazine NATO's FIFTEEN NATIONS--resorting to such reprehensible lies and spreading anti-Soviet hysteria? It is for the same old reason: The NATOites are using insinuations, slander and the most absurd fabrications to justify the buildup of North Atlantic bloc military preparations and the continuation of the arms race in the West.

The fear-mongers are clearly carrying out the orders of the military-industrial complex, which is growing fat on the arms race. It is no accident the anti-Soviet articles are followed by advertisements for military equipment. The magzine lauds the virtues of antitank guided missiles, antitank guns, mortars and combat helicopters which are produced in abundance by Western military-industrial corporations. There is breathless praise for the technical specifications of the American A-10 aircraft as "one of the best adapted for combatting tanks." Praise is lavished on the Leopard-2 tank and other equipment.

The magazine keeps quiet about the fact that the broad masses, who are protesting against the Atlanticists' course, have to pay for the militarization in the NATO countries, which promises the monopolies new profits. [paragraph continues]

In order to stem this wave of protest and conceal from the peoples the real purpose of the NATO military preparations, the editors and authors of the NATO magazine are pulling out all the stops, including the most reprehensible lies.

NEW BOOK DESCRIBES PERNICIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF FRG ARMED FORCES

ID150931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 3 ID

[Review by reserve colonel, doctor of historical sciences, Prof N. Volkov under the rubic "Notes on Books": "The Bundeswehr and NATO"]

[Text] As a result of the persistent, purposeful activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, the relaxation of tension has become the leading trend of international development. At the same time there are still forces in the West which, counter to the peoples' will, are continuing the arms race and leading toward a new world war.

The aggressive NATO bloc serves as the main instrument of international imperialism. But the position of the bloc's member countries and their armed forces is far from equal.

West Germany and its 500,000-strong armed forces--the Bundeswehr--is acquiring an increasingly prominent part in it.

The history of the Bundeswehr's establishment and development and its transformation into NATO's shock force in Europe, and a description of the Bundeswehr's present state and its place in the imperialist powers' NATO bloc make up the content of N. Blazunov's book "The Bundeswehr and NATO," recently published by the Military Literature Publishing House (note), (N. Glazounov. "Bundesver i NATO." Military Literature Publishing House, 1979 272 pages, price 60 kopeks).

The author stresses that the Bundeswehr is the creation not only of West German imperialism. The question of its creation was decided with the active participation of the Western occupying powers which, immediately after the war, steered a course toward West Germany's remilitarization. Given organizational form in April 1949, the NATO bloc promoted the resurrection of the West German Armed Forces and these forces' subsequent inclusion within the bloc's framework. The Bundeswehr's open formation began in 1955, when the FRG was admitted to NATO.

The book examines in detail present-day West German military-strategic concepts, shows the features of the building of the FRG Army and Navy and their place and role in the military system of the state and in NATO, and reveals the views prevailing in the Bundeswehr with regard to the function and combat application of the branches of the armed forces and categories of troops.

Nominally, the deciding role in the FRG's military building belongs to the chancellor--the head of government who, according to the constitution, not only determines the main directions of military policy but also, with the declaration of a state of war, acquires the "authority to issue orders and commands" which in peacetime belongs to the minister of defense. But, as the book under review convincingly shows, true military power is not in the hands of the chancellor or the defense minister, who is also a civilian, but of the inspector general (commander in chief) of the Bundeswehr and the inspectors (commanders) of the branches of the armed forces under his command. These posts are held by generals who--with different ranks, it is true--once passed through the school of Hitler's Wehrmacht and are now part of the military-industrial complex.

As the author correctly notes, "the birth of the Bundeswehr was the result of the revanchist policy and the outcome of the country's militarization during the first decade after the war." But the country's political leadership could not fail to take into account the population's strong antimilitarist feelings, which were manifested particularly acutely in the early period after the defeat of fascism and therefore, when the Bundeswehr was created, much was done to conceal the aggressive essence of the new armed forces. This was borne out by a propaganda ballyhoo over the Bundeswehr as "part of the democratic state" and as "an army for democracy," whose soldiers are only "civilians in military uniform." The propaganda of anticommunism comprised the basis of the personnel's ideolgoical conditioning.

The book devotes a large amount of space to a detailed analysis of the Bundeswehr's organizational structure and to questions of the function, makeup and armament of the groud forces, air force and navy. Examining their stage by stage development, the author draws attention to the fact that all military reforms in the FRG were aimed at unifying the structure of the Bundeswehr within the NATO framework, making its units and formations more mobile, and providing it with modern combat equipment designed primarily to carry out not defensive but offensive operations. Personnel training is carried out in the same direction. The author exposes the Bundeswehr command's desire to lay hands on nuclear weapons, discloses the methods of preparing for a war against the "red peril," and cites examples of the training of Bundeswehr troops at the Mittenwald Mountain Camp in operations under winter snow conditions which do not occur in Germany. [sentence as published]

The author shows convincingly how the development of the military industry has kept pace with the Bundeswehr's development and how the close ties between the military industry ringleaders and the Bundeswehr command have strengthened. Whereas in the early stages of the Bundeswehr's formation (1955-1962) its artillery, tanks and aircraft were 90-percent American, by the seventies the FRG had sharply reduced arms purchases abroad. As the FRG Armed Forces grow they are acquiring an increasingly large quantity of West German-made combat equipment: This includes Leopard tanks, the Marder infantry combat vehicle, aircraft produced by the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm Company, destroyers, submarines and torpedo boats.

The author rightly stresses that West Germay's policy is inextricably linked with NATO's activity. This is convincingly confirmed by numerous facts. The main NATO military grouping is on West German territory. There are 22 divisions (12 of them Bundeswehr divisions) stationed there and about 1,700 combat and support aircraft. The bulk of the U.S. nulcear warheads in Europe are also deployed here.

Since 1966 the command of the NATO Allied Armed Forces, central European theater, the majority of which is FRG territory, has been in the hands of West German generals. The Bundeswehr has succeeded in securing military representation on the staffs of 11 NATO commands controlling various strategic regions of central and northern Europe.

West Germany, transformed into a NATO frontline saturated with troops and combat equipment, is constantly being used as a training ground for maneuvers during which Blundeswehr and NATO commands elaborate offensive operation using nuclear strikes against the socialist states' territories and centers.

Analyzing comprehensively and in sufficient depth the present state of the Bundeswehr and its ties and position within the aggressive NATO bloc, the book's author shows the scientifically unsubstantiated nature of the present-day militarists' military-strategy concepts and the danger to the people' security concealed in their implementation.

By its entire content the book under review calls for vigilance and constant readiness to thwart any military adventures of imperialism and to defend the great gains of socialism.

The book is written on the basis of extensive use of various West German materials, including numerous Bundeswehr documents. But it does not lack shortcomings. It is regrettable that such an important question as the ideological conditioning of Bundeswehr troops is not shown fully enough by the author. The fact that the book is unnecessarily full of figures makes it somewhat difficult to read. These partial shortcomings do not reduce the book's overall merit.

DANGEROUS RELAPSE INTO 'DISCREDITED' POSITION OF STRENGTH HIT

LD152256 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow , August 15, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

According to the British FINANCIAL TIMES, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher started a series of meetings with the aim of "determining the readiness" of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to deploy in their territory U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads. Talks have already been held with the Dutch foreign minister. The final communique issued in Bonn says that the question of rearmament "must be resolved in solidarity" within the NATO framework.

"The period of diplomatic activeness" of Bonn towards the Benelux countries by no chance, of course, followed immediately Genscher's visit to Washington. As is seen from Western press report, in the course of the West German-American talks were discussed questions connected with the "technical modernization" of the NATO forces in Western Europe. It has been decided that use must be made of the deployment of new "modernized" types of weapons not only in the territory of the FRG, but also of Belgium and the Netherlands. And now Bonn, striving to avoid unnecessary publicity and using in all evidence the methods of pressure and arms twisting, that are widely practiced in NATO vis-a-vis the "junion partners", is paving the ground for the implementation of these dangerous militaristic plans.

And their danger to the cause of detente in Europe and not only in Europe leave no doubt as to what is in fact behind the evasive phrases of a "necessity of a technical modernization of the Atlantic arsenal". Behind them are large-scale plans carefully elaborated by the Pentagon and NATO for the deployment in Western Europe of such missile-nuclear weapons as in particular Pershing-P [as received] missiles capable of hitting targets at a distance of up to 3,000 kilometers and carrying not only atomic, but neutron charges. Behind them are the attempts to create on the West German soil a new missile-nuclear potential and, basing itself on this potential, achieve a change in the now equal balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

At hand as a matter of fact is a relapse of the long discredited imperialist "positions of strength" policy, a relapse that is the more dangerous since the definite circles in the USA using the interest of the West European countries and peoples in strengthening detente are trying to picture things as if a "modernization" of the NATO forces in Western Europe will contribute towards an ultimate approval of the SALT II treaty. The militaristic manoeuvres of the opponents of detente are covered, as usual, by a propaganda outcry about the non-existant "Soviet menace" allegedly looming large over Western Europe.

But the times have changed, and the inventions about "Moscow's aggressiveness" are missing their aim, while the serious dangers fraught in the policy of building up the arms race in the militaristic drive for military supremacy are obvious to millions of peoples. Protests are mounting in the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands against the Pentagon's attempt at turning these countries into some sort of NATO "nuclear hostages". "There is deep conviction among the population that the whirlwind of war should never again rise from the German soil," says the statement issued in the FRG by the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party. We need peace and disarmament for preserving peace". Disarmament and detente and not a build-up of the nuclear potentials, this is how the Europeans see the future of the "old world".

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS CHANGES IN USSR-FRG TIES SINCE 1970 TREATY

LD151455 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 10 Aug 79 pp 6-7 LD

[Own correspondent K. Karagezyan dispatch: "USSR-FRG: On a Normal Footing"]

[Text] Bonn--The ninth anniversary of the memorable day when a treaty was signed in the USSR capital marking a turnabout in relations between the USSR and FRG falls on 12 August. "A big advance in Soviet-West German relations took place on the basis of the 1970 treaty," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress. "They were placed on a normal footing, moreover, on the only possible basis--renunciation of the desire to smash existing European borders."

The past 9 years of relations between the USSR and FRG have been rich in events. But pride of place naturally goes to the summit meeting, each of which has raised cooperation between the USSR and FRG to a qualitatively higher level.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May last year was a major event of international dimensions. The joint declaration and the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation between the USSR and FRG in the economic and industrial spheres, which were signed during the visit, made a great impact worldwide.

How is the outcome of L.I. Brezhnev's visit regarded in the FRG now that it is possible to talk about specific results?

This question was answered for me by Guenther van Well, secretary of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry:

"L.I. Brezhnev's visit was the climax in the development of our relations. The past year has confirmed that it imparted important impetus to these relations."

Mr van Well attached special significance to the joint declaration, which, he stressed, "was documentary confirmation to the world at large that both governments will continue along the path of detente and cooperation on the basis of bilateral agreements and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and that they leave in no doubt."

The normalization of Soviet-West German relations is not a straightforward process; it depends on the FRG domestic political situation and is conditioned by the position this country adopts in NATO and the general state of detente in the world. Therefore there occur what you might call "lulls" when new impetus is needed for advancement. Prof Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] faction in parliament, regards L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG as having imparted powerful impetus.

"L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG is May 197," he stressed, "took place at a time when detente was not developing very successfully between the two great powers--the USSR and the United States. [paragraph continues]

There were more elements of uncertainty in the international situation than there had been a few years previously. But L.I. Brezhnev's visit and the final documents, which contained certain provisions which previously had not been expressed or incorporated in agreements, were, in my view, an important contribution to further advancing the detente process and finding avenues of approach to a new active policy of arms control.

"The discussion of SALT II and everything connected with it," Mr Ehmke continued, "shows that we are not yet our of the danger zone, as a matter of fact. The question of whether we can actually continue the policy of detente, particularly via arms control, or whether we are in danger of "slipping back has not yet been finally resolved."

This conversation reaffirmed that many leading Western figures regard relaxation of tension as one of the greatest supreme political assets created on the European Continent in recent years.

No exception in this respect was the conversation with Wolfgang Mischnik, chairman of the bourgeois liberal free Democratic Party [FDP] parliamentary faction. Together with the SPD this party constitutes the Federal Republic's ruling coalition.

Talking about bilateral Soviet-West German relations, Wolfgang Mischnik stressed two aspects in particular: The importance of personal meetings between the two countries' leaders and, however paradoxical this may sound, the "unsensational" and commonplace nature of many elements of Soviet-West German cooperation indicates that relations between our two countries are not just normal but good and that they possess a number of signs of genuine good neighborliness.

"The accords that have been reached must be implemented," W. Mischnik said. "This often means having to tread a difficult path, but life has shown that since the conclusion of the treaty between the FRG and the USSR things which would have seemed simply unattainable 10 or more years ago are now taken for granted not only in the economic, cultural and sports spheres but also in the general political field."

Wolfgang Mischnik is right: The normalization of relations between the USSR and the FRG is the result of painstaking work and, moreover, the result of a political struggle which is not yet over. The forces of the opponents of the Moscow treaty wield considerable influence in the FRG to this day.

You do not have to look far for examples. The paper DIE WELT, which belongs to the concern run by Axel Springer, a well-known cold war propagandist, has recently published a series of materials devoted to the Soviet-West German treaty. What were the new elements in DIE WELT's report? First, that the West German side made "too many concessions" to the Soviet side; second, that the Brandt-Scheel government was "too hasty" in its negotiations; third, that the treaty is no good at all... All these false arguments were put forward by reaction straight after the signing of the treaty. And the fact that they been dusted off again, years later, indicates not only a lack of imagination but also that reaction has not reconciled itself to the prospect of good neighborliness.

The struggle continues, but it is taking place in changed conditions. The Soviet Union's relations with the Federal Republic have already been enriched with a fairly dense network of economic ties. Suffice it to say that trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG has doubled three times over since 1960: The first doubling took 10 years, the second took 3 and the third was completed in only 2. [paragraph continues]

The business world has felt the full benefit of equal cooperation with the Soviet Union, and very close attention is given to industrialists' opinions in the FRG.

I asked one of the "captains" of West German industry, Dr Egon Overbeck, who heads the board of the major Mannessmann concern, to share his thoughts on economic cooperation.

"I attach great significance to the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation between the USSR and FRG in the economic and industrial spheres," Mr Overbeck said. "It indicates the sides' serious desire to brazen economic ties. It is the first agreement of this kind signed by the Federal Republic envisaging that it may extend beyond the year 2000."

At the same time Dr Overbeck believes that the present volumes of trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG is still not on a par with the two countries' economic weight.

In conversation with your correspondent, Erwin Essel, chairman of the Bavarian Society to Promote the Development of Relations Between the FRG and the USSR, drew attention to the fact that the atmosphere of relations between the two countries has changed, and very markedly. Whereas before, for example, many people looked askance at the society's activity there are now some major politicians and public figures, well-known scientists, trade union leaders, clergymen and representatives of all the parties in participating in its measures. Erwin Essel quoted as an example the Bavarian exhibition in Moscow, the meeting between Soviet and West German doctors and especially the colloquium on disarmament questions held in Tutzing near Munich. The very fact that the Evangelical Academy, which wields authority in Bavaria, organized the colloquium with the society would have seemed incredible only a few years ago, Essel remarked.

Incidentally, the society itself is in a sense a product of the Moscow treaty. In the past 10 years alone similar societies have been set up in all 10 FRG Lander and have formed the federation of "FRG-USSR" societies.

The chief strength of the supporters of detente and cooperation lies in the fact that they have the support of broad circles of the FRG population. German Communist Party Chairman Herbert Mies said some striking words about this at the party's Mannheim Congress last October. Workers whose production jobs are preserved as a result of the expansion of trade with East European countries, H. Mies said, scientists, engineers and cultural figures who also benefit from cooperation and exchange of ideas with their colleagues from the socialist states and the many hundreds of thousands of tourists who now have the chances to acquaint themselves with the socialist countries--they all know from their own experience that businesslike cooperation with the socialist world can only be of benefit.

PRAVDA SCORES AUSTRIANS ADVOCACY OF MISSILES FOR ARMY

ID150849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[I. Melnikov "Rejoinder": "Talk of Missiles Once Again"]

[Text] Vienna--The desire to equip this country's army with missile weapons is again being heard among certain political circles in Austria. F. Ermacora, the new military expert of the Austrian People's Party [OVP], included this idea in particular in the "package" of projected army reforms he has submitted.

True, Ermacora immediately mentions the existence of the Austrian State Treaty which contains an unambiguous ban on missile weapons for Austria. Moreover, he deems it necessary to point out that he "resolutely opposes alteration of the State Treaty" and merely favors "its relevant application."

The question naturally arises: How is it possible to strike out one of the treaty's clauses and at the same time not to change its essence? Obviously aware of the illogicality--to put it mildly--of the professor's arguments, OVP Chairman A. Mock refrained from approving them. But in an interview with Austrian radio he did not take the opportunity immediately to dissociate himself from his military expert's statements.

In this case, to all appearances it is worth recalling that it is precisely strict observance of the State Treaty which for nearly 25 years now has reliably insured peaceful development, independence and sovereignty for Austria.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER TALKS WITH SWEDISH INDUSTRY HEAD

LD151339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Talks took place on 9 August between Yu. L. Brezhnev, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and E. Huss, Swedish industry minister.

Questions of the development of trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

G. Ryding, Swedish ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talks.

COMMENTARY ON TURKISH-AMERICAN JOINT DEFENSE NEGOTIATIONS

TA160913 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 15 Aug 79 TA

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] It is reported from Ankara that the Turkish-American joint defense agreement negotiations have resumed there. As it is known, the talks had been suspended a while ago due to the two sides' difference of approach to the issues in question. While Turkey wants the military questions and the issues regarding the economic aid it will receive to be discussed and concluded together, the United States places priority on the status of the American bases in Turkey and certain other military issues, especially spying operations against Turkey's neighbors.

The Turkish-American talks resumed because the temporary status of the American bases in Turkey will no longer be in force as of the beginning of October. However, the Turkish press already reports that Turkey has received certain American proposals negatively.

It seems that the cooperation between Turkey and the United States which lasted for years, especially in the military field, is now causing Turkey to act cautiously. The reason is easy to understand: The American military bases on its land have frequently caused trouble for Turkey. These bases have created international problems, placing it in difficult positions. Lately, arms sales problems and other problems created serious differences of opinion in Turkish-American relations.

That is why it is not surprising to see that even Turkish officials known to be pro-American begin to say that it is difficult to trust the United States. As the Turkish press frequently points out, the United States is an unreliable ally. The democratic and peaceful forces of Turkey have been saying for a long time that increasing the military presence of the United States in Turkey serves the interests of only extreme rightist forces who receive the support of American imperialism. Turning Turkey into an operations field for the United States and inciting fascist terror against the struggle being waged by the Turkish people for their economic and social rights also serve the interests of only the extreme right. It is not a coincidence that the investigations of the terrorist activities of the extreme rightists [word indistinct], destructive forces are connected with the CIA and other organizations.

It is known to all that Turkey is now in the midst of a serious economic, political and social crisis. Under these conditions, the democratic forces of Turkey and the working class of the country are strengthening their struggle against fascist terror and for a better life, for democracy and social progress. The broad masses in Turkey are supporting this struggle with their anti-imperialist struggle being waged against the American bases in the country, against the Turkish-American bilateral military agreements and for Turkey's withdrawal from the imperialist NATO bloc.

The fact that the struggle being waged by the Turkish people is spreading is illustrated by events such as the rally held in Izmir this summer where thousands participated, the rally in Izmit, the demonstrations against fascist provocations in Manisa and the actions undertaken by the soda workers and other workers to defend their rights.

It should be noted that the fundamental line of the present stage of the anti-imperialist and antifascist social struggle being waged by the broad working masses in Turkey is the fact that the unity of the democratic forces is becoming stronger and sounder.

The daily CUMHURIYET reported a few days ago that 11 democratic organizations have agreed to join the democratic platform announced by DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] with a view to preventing the spread of fasism in Turkey. There is an increasing number of reports in the democratic press that democratic organizations in the various cities of the country are issuing joint statements and taking joint action on the side of the rights of the people and against imperialist and extreme rightist groups.

In these difficult times, all the Turkish democrats and patriots are assuming responsibility and joining their ranks for the future of the country.

MOVEMENT OF MOROCCAN TROOPS FROM ZAIRE TO WEST SAHARA

LD151159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[V. Tyurkin report: "Transfer of Troops"]

[Text] Dakar--Dakar's Yoff international airport has again been transformed into a transit base for U.S. air forces. Gigantic military transport aircraft with the insignia of the U.S. Air Force are taxing along the runway, frightening the passengers on civilian flights with the roar of their jet engines. This is a familiar picture for Dakar's inhabitants. It resurrects the events of 1977 and 1978 when interventionists were transported via Yoff to Zaire to suppress the insurgent movement in Shaba Province. This time a Moroccan expeditionary corps numbering 1,500 men is being urgently sent from Zaire to the Western Sahara. According to a news agency report, a battalion of Senegal paratroopers will also be sent urgently from Shaba to Dakar with the aid of the French Air Force.

Mauritanian Stand

LD150855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[V. Tyurkin dispatch: "Mauritania's Position"]

[Text] Dakar--Nouakchott is voicing serious concern at the extensive anti-Mauritanian campaign which has been mounted in Morocco since the conclusion of the peace agreement between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front struggling for the liberation of the West Sahara. Maj Thiam el Hadj, Mauritania's acting minister of information, has made a statement on behalf of the government noting that the Moroccan authorities and press organs are trying to justify the senseless acts aimed at undermining the good relations which used to exist between Morocco and Mauritania. The peace agreement we have signed with POLISARIO, Thiam el Hadj said, is not aimed against Morocco and is aimed at extracting our country from a war which we believe to be fratridical and unjust.

REAL PATRIOTIC FORCES DO NOT INCITE IRAN'S MINORITIES

TA151811 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Aug 79 TA

[Commentary entitled "The Ethnic Problem" from the NOVOYE VREMYA commentary entitled "In the Face of Complex Problems" by Peter Mezentsev--Publication date of original commentary not given]

[Text] The ethnic minorities insist that administrative and cultural autonomy be granted to them within the framework of the united country of Iran, and this request has been construed by certain political figures as a manifestation of separatism. At the same time, many of Iran's prominent politicians, bearing in mind the diversity of ethnic groups residing in Iran, support their movement toward regional autonomy within the framework of a united country. Moreover, during the recent bloody clashes in Kordestan, the progressive organizations leaned toward the Kurds who had requested that just decisions be made regarding the Province of Kordestan.

The conference of the representativesof the inhabitants of Kordestan, which was held in Sanandaj in June, condemned separatism in a resolution and pointed out that the Kurds only desire to enjoy the right of internal autonomy. In the resolution it was suggested that, according to the regulations of autonomy, elected councils be established in localities in order to deal with social, economic nd cultural issues on a regional basis and in order to choose from among themselves representatives for the central organs of the government. Finally, the Tehran authorities agreed to the holding of elections for the local organs of government--committees which will deal with the internal ethnic and cultural affairs of Iran's Kordestan.

Iran's progressive forces have suggested that such measures be taken throughout the country. These forces declare their readiness to participate in the preparation of a charter in which which the role of the elected regional committees in the other provinces of Iran will be defined, and they believe that, consequently, the monarchic theory of a country with a single nationality will be eliminated.

In the meantime, in some parts of Iran unofficial local organs of government have been established and clashes have occurred with some representatives of the central government. At the beginning of summer, such incidents occurred in Khuzestan, where the Arabs residing in that province have been subjected to oppression and discrimination for a long time and where their special culture and language was being trampled upon. When army units and units of the corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards entered Khorramshahr, Abadan and other towns in southwest Iran, armed clashes took place between them and the local population and, as a result, a number of people died. Similar incidents took place in western Azarbayjan and Khorassan. It can be assumed that, as in the past, certain individuals who are attempting to sow discord among the nationalities residing in Iran took part in these incidents. Of course, the enemies of Iran's Revolution have still not put down their arms, endeavor to aggravate hostility and ethnic discord, and try to create instability in the various parts of the country and, finally, to stifle the revolution.

The Western reactionary press, which also usually incites the Iranians to internal struggle, aids this cause. For example, in order to stir things up, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN has written: Those who have the oil-producing province of Khuzestan in southwest Iran under their control in essence possess the key to the economic prosperity of the country. Bearing this in mind, the desire of the Arabs residing in Iran to achieve autonomy attains special significance.

The Paris newspaper LE FIGARO almost recommends that the region of Khorramshahr be transformed into one of the main bases in the struggle of the migrants [mohajerin] supporting the deposed shah against the new regime. Of course, all these factors do not help to stabilize conditions in Iran or to strengthen its foundations of unity.

During his address on national television in 1 August, Iran's Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan stressed that the shah and his associates and companions, who enjoyed the support of international imperialism and Zionism, are making use of all means at their disposal in order to create instability in the various parts of Iran. The genuine national patriotic forces of Iran try to help the government so that it will be able to return life to normal in all the provinces and regions of the country.

CASTRO CABLES KHOMEYNI ON ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC TIES

LD152044 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 15, TASS--First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro expressed in his telegramme addressed to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, satisfaction with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Iran.

The establishment of diplomatic relations, says the message, is a fruit of the Islamic revolution in Iran, which ensured independence for the country. Fidel Castro stressed that the development of relations between Iran and Cuba will contribute to their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and Zionism. He also welcomed the decision of the Iranian Government to participate in the sixth nonaligned conference scheduled to be held in Havana early in September.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE CONGO OFFICIALS

LD160813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee and president and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Congo, and Louis Sylvain-Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, the following telegram:

In connection with the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo we sent you, the PCT and all Congolese people wholehearted congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government and ourselves.

The Soviet people, who nurture feelings of friendship for the Congolese people, highly assess their efforts aimed at implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations and are invariably in solidarity with the Congolese people's struggle against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction and for the further consolidation of their motherland's independence.

We wish you, the PCT, the Congolese Government and the entire Congolese people further successes in building a new life and implementing the program defined by the third, extraordinary PCT Congress.

We are deeply convinced that the traditional relations of friendship, mutual trust and cooperation which have formed between our parties and peoples will continue to develop in the interests of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

PETROV COMMENTS ON DRAFT ZIMBABWE CONSTITUTION

LD152228 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Here now is Valdimir Petrov's commentary on the draft of a new constitution for Zimbabwe, published by the British Government. Valdimir Petrov writes:

A brief review of the draft already makes one wonder. On the one hand, the draft says all citizens of independent Zimbabwe enjoy equal rights, and on the other, part of the seats in the future house of representatives will be reserved for white deputies.

This obviously means that the privileges of the white minority are preserved because under the current internal settlement constitution the number of white seats in the parliament, as compared to the black seats, is disporportionate. The question arises, in what way will the representatives of the white minority be elected, and how long will (?this) situation last? The draft constitution ignores these important issues.

Possibly the conference of all parties concerned, scheduled for the 10th of next month will answer these questions, provided it takes place. However, even more disturbing are the conditions the British Government puts forward in connection with the proposed conference, such as the demand that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front cease its military activities against the illegal racist regime. In other words, the draft firmly adheres to one of the key provisions of the notorious Anglo-American plan, whose goal--and this becomes increasingly obvious now--was to abate the intensity of the war of liberation and make the Zimbabwe patriots lay down arms, despite their obvious success in the cause of liberating their native land.

Another disturbing factor are the rumors about the possibility of Ian Smith's participation in the proposed conference, and the renewal of talks on lifting economic sanctions, irrespective of the outcome of the conference. All this accounts for the reserve the Patriotic Front shows toward the British initiative. One of its leaders, Joshua Nkomo, has said he will voice his opinion on the British plan only after consulting the leaders of the frontline states. It looks like the Rhodesian odyssey has entered a new stage, and only time will show whether or not it will result in a real transfer of power to the African majority and in the establishment of a truly independent African state, Zimbabwe.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

LD150948 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kampala, August 15, TASS--Consolidation of national unity is a very important condition for successful implementation of the objectives in restoration and reconstruction of economic and social structure of the Ugandan society, said President of Uganda Godfrey Binaisa.

He spoke at the first national seminar of the National Front of Liberation of Uganda, which has opened here. The present stage of development of the country, he stressed, requires the pooling of the efforts of the whole of the Ugandan people in eliminating the legacy of the previous regime and building a free and democratic state. Godfrey Binaisa called upon the participants in the seminar to extensively discuss the topical problems facing the country and to submit concrete proposals on questions of perfecting organizational work in all spheres of activities of the National Front of Liberation of Uganda.

Receives Cuban Minister

LD151918 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kampala, August 15, TASS--President Binaisa of Uganda declared his decision to attend the non-aligned summit conference to be held in Havana. He made a statement to this effect at a meeting here with Cuban Minister of the Chemical Industry A. Esquivel Yedra. The minister delivered to the head of the Ugandan state a message from First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Chairman of the State Council, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro. The talks covered topical international issues.

CHERNENKO SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY IN FRUNZE

LD151246 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Speech by Konstantin Chernenko"--TASS headline]

[Text] Frunze, August 15, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko delivered a speech at a celebration meeting here devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner of Labour to the city of Frunze. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Brezhnev, he conveyed congratulations to the working people of the capital of Soviet Kirgizia and pointed out that over a short historic period Soviet Kirgizia, at one with all peoples of our country, covered a road that could take centuries.

Radical, truly breathtaking changes in Kirgizia's economy took place in the years of Soviet power. More than 500 contemporary factories and plants were built. The volume of Kirgizia's industrial output increased more than 300-fold on the prerevolutionary period. Striking changes took place in Kirgizia's agriculture. It is now a large, highly mechanized branch. Socialist in contents, national in form and international in spirit, culture of the Kirgiz people has formed and flourished in the years of Soviet power. It is an organic composite part of Soviet multinational culture.

Soviet Kirgizia is a multinational republic, a friendly international collective. Soviet republics helped Kirgizia implement socialist transformations. It is precisely Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples that is an inexhaustible source of our victories and gives a strong impetus to the effort to build communist society. "This friendship, Leonid Brezhnev said, is our invaluable possession,'one of the most remarkable gains of socialism dear to the hearts of all Soviet people. We, the Soviet people, shall always treasure this friendship like the apple of the eye."

The Soviet people receive with profound satisfaction the resolution of the Central Committee of the party on further perfection of the mechanism of economy and the tasks of party and state bodies, as well as the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving the Planning and Increasing the Effect of the Mechanism of Economy on Enhancing the Effectivity of Production and Improving the Quality of Work that was published after that. [Quotation mark as received]

These basic documents, the speaker said, outline the concrete ways of perfecting the management of the national economy and improving its planning in the light of the requirements of the 25th party congress. They have a profound bearing on the vitally important questions of the development of social production. The work connected with these documents has been launched everywhere.

Touching upon some present-day international problems, Konstantin Chernenko, specifically, said that the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty signed in Vienna has become a major event of the recent time.

The treaty on SALT II is a result of the work over many years, is a result of the work that was not at all easy. The Soviet Union has done all it could to ensure that the treaty SALT II be drafted and signed. It would not be an overstatement to say that Leonid Brezhnev personally made a great contribution to the working out of this treaty which is truly of world-wide importance. This is well understood throughout the world.

We are convinced, Konstantin Chernenko said, that the USSR and the USA are equally interested in the SALT II treaty, in its complete and unconditional implementation. All peoples, all who do not want to allow an outbreak of nuclear war are interested in the success of the treaty. Our conviction in this is based on the confidence that there is no alternative to the policy of peace, that this is the only sane policy in our time.

"We are absolutely prepared to implement all the provisions of the treaty signed in Vienna as they were formulated. This was stressed definitely in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev. We regard as impermissible the attempts to doubt some or other parts of the treaty under some or other pretext. Such is our approach to this matter and we expect the same approach from the U.S. side," Konstantin Chernenko said.

The SALT II treaty, as we see it, Konstantin Chernenko said, makes it possible to bring Soviet-American relations onto the road of more even, balanced development under the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation, without infringing on each other's sovereignty, without interference in internal affairs of our countries. This, we are convinced, will be beneficial for the whole world. In other words, we are convinced that the Vienna meeting can launch new considerable steps for the deepening of detente, for merging political detente with detente in the military sphere, for considerable expansion of peaceful cooperation. The beneficial effect of this treaty, will, specifically, be felt by the entire European Continent.

The state of peace in Europe, Konstantin Chernenko went on to say, is being regarded at times as something usual, is taken for granted. Certain people, apparently, think that after the cold war was replaced with detente, peaceful situation in Europe will be automatically preserved. This is not so by far. A great daily work is necessary in order to consolidate and develop the process of detente in Europe. This is the task that Leonid Brezhnev, the entire Political Bureau, Soviet Government, our diplomatic service constantly bear in mind. This refers, specifically, to the conclusion of a sort of non-aggression treaty between participants in the European conference in Helsinki. Other major initiatives, specifically for widening confidence-building measures in the military sphere, were advanced. These proposals were supported and developed at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

In the struggle for the cause of peace, we act at one with fraternal socialist countries. We are conducting extremely vast collective work and are achieving together positive results, Konstantin Chernenko noted. Friendship, cooperation among socialist countries, continue widening and strengthening. An evidence of the development of this process was the recent visit of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev to Hungary. Staying in Hungary, the Soviet delegation could feel once again a warm breathing of friendship, real closeness of the hearts of our peoples, the speaker said.

Leonid Brezhnev's recent meetings with Comrades Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceaucescu, Edward Gierek, Todor Zhivkov, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal promote the deepening and enrichment of our contacts with fraternal countries, Konstantin Chernenko said. There was talk not only about current matters but also about the most important problems having a bearing on the future of the socialist world. "What is said at such meetings is then reflected in the decisions of party congresses, in joint steps on the international arena, in coordination of five-year plans. It is understandable that such work simply cannot be overestimated," Konstantin Chernenko said.

Touching upon matters of Soviet-Chinese relations, Konstantin Chernenko said: Rebuffing the policy of the Chinese leadership that promotes the heightening of tensions, we are, at the same time, as the 25th CPSU Congress declared, ready to build our relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We were and remain resolute opponents of the theory and practice of Maoism. At the same time, we were doing and shall be doing everything necessary to bring relations between our countries into a normal route. As is known, the Chinese Government recently agreed to talks on normalizing relations between our countries. Such talks will be started shortly.

In many areas of the world, the situation is not simple, Konstantin Chernenko said in conclusion. In this connection I cannot but mention the attempts of the forces of reaction and imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan, the country that is our neighbor. These forces seek at any cost to deprive the Afghan people of its revolutionary gains, to restore feudal rules. We are convinced that the plans of reaction are doomed to failure.

Meeting With Kirgiz Officials

LD160918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[TASS correspondent's dispatch from Frunze]

[Text] Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held talks with members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, first secretaries of obkoms, and chairmen of oblast executive committees.

Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, reported on the progress of fulfillment by the republic of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and about the resolve of agricultural workers to fulfill the plans and obligations in the sale of agricultural produce to the state. The achievements of working people of the Kirgiz SSR in fulfilling planned tasks were noted. At the same time, he reported that individual enterprises are not fulfilling state plans.

Comrade Chernenko stressed the necessity to achieve concrete results in improving the efficiency and quality of work, to raise the responsibility of economic leaders in the fulfillment of all planned indices, to display great care about the economy of material and labor resources, and the strengthening of production and labor discipline.

An exchange of opinions was held on questions of organization of work in the light of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of the economic mechanism and tasks of party and state organs, and the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improvement of planning and the intensification of the influence of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and quality of work. It was stressed that the implementation of this long-term program demands great organizational and elucidatory work, daily attention to the unconditional fulfillment of the 1979 plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Great attention was accorded to questions of ideological work. It was noted that the further improvement of the forms and methods of the ideological education of the working people was the aim of the decision by the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and politico-education work.

Comrade Chernenko expressed the conviction that the communists and working people of the republic will be able to cope with the tasks of solving great and complex problems defined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

BREZHNEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM CRIMEA

LD151204 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev Returns to Moscow"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15 TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev returned to Moscow from the Crimea today. He was welcomed at the airport by members of the Political Bureau and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

PAPER REPORTS ON KOSYGIN'S VACATION TOUR OF GEORGIA

LD150905 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Cordial Meetings With Comrade A.N. Kosygin in Georgia"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on vacation, has toured regions of Georgia and familiarized himself with the life and daily routine of the republic's working people.

On 21 July Comrade A.N. Kosygin visited the Imeni XXIV Syezda KPSS Lykhny Village Kolkhoz and the Order of Lenin Duripsh Village Kolkhoz, Gudautskiy Rayon. He viewed tea plantations and vineyards and talked with kolkhoz members and team leaders.

Kh. Ayba, chairman of the Lykhny Village Kolkhoz and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and F. Lakerbay, chief agronomist at the Duripsh Village Kolkhoz, described the farmstead workers' successes the prospects for developing tea cultivation, and ways of reducing the prime cost of high-quality leaf and the finished black tea product.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers gave a number of valuable instructions connected with the use of large-scale and small-scale mechanization facilities in harvesting the leaf tea and with extending operations in the land reclamation sphere.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin visited the Gudautskiy tea factory. He talked with enterprise leaders, workers and specialists and inquired about the procedure for processing leaf tea, the fulfillment of the production plans, and the life and daily routine of the workers and employees.

On 31 July Comrade A.N. Kosygin visited Chiatura, the home of Georgian manganese, which celebrates the centenary of its foundation this year. The city's working people told the Soviet head of government of their labor successes. The city's industry fulfilled the 7-month plan for production output a week ahead of schedule. The 7-month target for manganese extraction has been fulfilled. The workers of the Chiatura city zone reported the fulfillment of targets for the sale of meat, milk and other agricultural produce to the state.

During a talk with Chiatura's leading party and soviet workers at the gorkom, Comrade A.N. Kosygin indicated the need for further improvement of the enrichment factories' work and for the improvement of manganese ore enrichment quality. He focused attention on need to improve the training of worker cadres, to raise their professional skills, to educate youth in the spirit of the Georgian working class' glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and to foster wider involvement of labor veterans in work with young miners.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the Chiatura miners would continue to set examples of highly productive labor and honorably fulfill the crucial tasks set them by completing the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule.

Doctor of Technical Sciences L. Dzhaparidze, deputy director for scientific affairs of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Inorganic Chemistry and Electrochemistry, informed Comrade A.N. Kosygin about the prospects for the development of hydrometallurgy in Georgia and for the production of copper power [mednyy poroshok] and electrolytic manganese dioxide using the poor manganese ores of the Chiatura deposit.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin visited the Itkhvisi ore administration and inquired about the manganese extraction process before going on to view the Akhali-Itkhvisi manganese mine and some characteristic Chiatura deposit manganese excavations.

Director M. Apakidze and chief engineer A. Khobua of the "Chiaturmarganets" reported that the Akhali-Itkhvisi mine is one of the combine's leading enterprises, and regularly overfulfills production targets. All labor-intensive processes have been mechanized there.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin talked with G. Bakradze--the leader of a mixed team of heading workers now extracting ore on its 11th 5-Year Plan account.

On behalf of the Chiatura miners, G. Bakradze assured the Soviet head of government that they would make every effort to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule.

During a talk with Z. Reviya, chief of mine transportation, which was attended by miners working at the enterprise, Comrade A.N. Kosygin assessed the transportation workers' work highly and wished them great new successes at work and in their personal lives.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin drew the miners' attention to the need to develop subsidiary farms and to use new reserves to increase meat production.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin visited the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant--the pioneer of Georgian ferrous metallurgy. The output of this enterprise enjoys popularity not only in the Soviet Union but also abroad and is exported to almost 30 countries.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers talked with the collective of the No 1 shop, viewed closed [zakrytyye] ferroalloy furnaces and a recently commissioned agglomerate factory, familiarized himself with production processes, visited the workers' canteen, and made a number of comments aimed at improving work quality and the workers' working and daily living conditions.

The next day, during a visit to the resort of Tskhaltubo, famous for its curative waters, Comrade A.N. Kosygin talked with vacationers and inquired about medical services for those staying at the resort, working conditions, people's leisure conditions and the prospects for developing this world-famous health resort.

Then Comrade A.N. Kosygin went to Georgia's second industrial center--Kutaisi. The Soviet head of government viewed Kutaisi's S. Ordzhonikidze truck plant. It has been 28 years since the first Georgian truck came off the assembly line. Now it is a very large enterprise producing articulated trucks, huge trailers, truck motors and spares.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin familiarized himself with progress in the plant's modernization, after the completion of which truck production will be doubled.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers familiarized himself with the operation of the main assembly line and visited the motor, tuning and testing, paint and cab interior trim shops, the forging and pressing shop and others.

In a talk with N. Rukhadze, first secretary of Kutaisi Gorkom; V. Kharebava, general director of the truck plant; T. Gendzekhadze, chief engineer; Hero of Socialist Labor B. Vashakidze, tester of the first Georgian motor vehicle; and worker D. Kevanishvili, Comrade A.N. Kosygin inquired about the truck builders' work and daily life and stressed the important significance of the enterprise's speediest assimilation of the production of new vehicles for the needs of agriculture.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin viewed preproduction models of these vehicles, which will be sent to the Moscow test center for proving.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin visited an interkolkhoz stockraising complex in Teklati Village, Tskhakayevskiy Rayon.

V. Esvandzhiya, first secretary of Tskhakeyevskiy Raykom, described socioeconomic transformations which have taken place in the rayon's life and measures being taken to boost stockraising further.

During Comrade A.N. Kosygin's visit to Tkvarcheli, the city's working people proudly told the Soviet head of government of their labor successes in socialist competition to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The fact that the workers of Abkhazia's industrial enterprises fulfilled the 7-month plan for industrial output volume and sale as early as 25 July is due, to a considerable extent, to the work of the Tkvarcheli people. Preparing for their traditional Miner's Day holiday the Tkvarcheli miners are bringing a large quantity of above-plan coal to the surface every day.

At the Tkvarcheli Gorkom the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers talked with Gorkom First Secretary V. Avitsba; V. Gvindzhiliya, general director of the "Gruzugol" association; Z. Oboladze, chief of a geological group; and other leading city party and soviet personnel. They informed Comrade A.N. Kosygin of the radical transformations which have taken place in the miners' life, of progress made in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further development of the Abkhaz ASSR's economy and culture--a historic resolution for Abkhazia--and of plans for Tkvarcheli City's socioeconomic development.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin displayed great interest in questions of the further determination and study of coal stocks in the Tkvarcheli coalfield and made a number of valuable suggestions and recommendations.

The Soviet head of government familiarized himself with the work of the central enrichment factory, whose collective has frequently been a winner in socialist competition among related enterprises throughout the country. For exemplary safety technique and production standards the Tkvarcheli central enrichment factory has been awarded a USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry Certificate of Labor. Every month the enterprise sends thousands of above-target tons of coke concentrate [koksovyy kontsentrar] to the Rustavi metallurgical workers.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin inquired about efficiency in the use of the new equipment recently installed at the factory, the coal-enriching process and the mechanization of labor-intensive process.

A.N. Kosygin talked with leading operator N. Marshaniya and other workers and familiarized himself with their production successes, life and daily routine.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin positively assessed the large amount of work being done in the republic aimed at further developing the fuel and energy base and raising the level of industrial and agricultural production. He expressed confidence that in the fourth year of the 5-year plan the republic's working peoples, under the leadership of the party and soviet organs, will achieve new successes in implementing the imposing plans of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Wherever A.N. Kosygin went, Georgian working people gave him a cordial reception and expressed feelings of profound gratitude and thanks to the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally for their concern and attention to Soviet people's needs and for the further flourishing of the republic's economy and culture.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin was accompanied on the tour of the republic by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; A.N. Inauri, member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau; B.V. Adleyba, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, and others.

PRAVDA VIEWS PARTY TRAINING TASKS IN NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

LD160823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Editorial article: "For the Creative Study of Marxism-Leninism: On the Start of the New Training Year in the Party Education System"]

[Text] Under the CPSU's leadership the Soviet people are struggling persistently for the successful fulfillment of the plans for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole, the improvement of production efficiency and work quality, the further growth of the socialist economy and culture and the consolidation of our motherland's might.

In all its revolutionary-transforming activity our party is unswervingly guided by Marxism-Leninism. It regards the enhancement of the awareness and labor and political activeness of the communists and all Soviet people as the decisive condition for the successful implementation of the tasks of communist building. The resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" is a new manifestation of the CPSU Central Committee's concern for enhancing the effectiveness of communist education.

The core of ideological and political educational work is the shaping in all Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to the party's cause and communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism. The leading role in the solution of this task belongs to Marxist-Leninist education.

Mass study of Marxism-Leninism has become a characteristic feature of the Soviet way of life. In the past academic year over 22 million communists and nonparty activists studied in the party study system, over 8 million young workers studied in Komsomol political enlightenment system and over 40 million workers, kolkhoz members and employees studied in the system of economic education and mass forms of propaganda. They studied Marxist-Leninist theory, the documents of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums, questions of the USSR's foreign policy and the ideological struggle in the world arena, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's works and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." About 70 percent of students mastered new courses--"The Constitution of Developed Socialism" and "Urgent Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work."

All this has helped the communists and all students to acquire a deep understanding of the party's domestic and foreign policy and the country's socioeconomic development prospects.

But it must be seen--and the CPSU Central Committee resolution points this out--that there are many substantial shortcomings and weaknesses in the organization of party and Komsomol study and economic education and in mass forms of propaganda. In many cases the responsibility of communists, Komsomol members and leading cadres for the in-depth and creative study of revolutionary theory has become lax, formalism and dogmatism have not been overcome and the quality of classes does not always accord with the students' improved educational and cultural standard.

The elimination of these and other shortcomings is a great reserve for improving the quality and effectiveness of political and economic study. The CPSU Central Committee has set the task of focusing the attention of party organizations, ideological institutions and propaganda cadres in insuring a high scientific standard of propaganda and agitation, an intensification of their efficiency and specificity, the strengthening of their link with life and with the solution of economic and political tasks and the molding of implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morality.

"Knowledge of revolutionary theory and the party's policy," the CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses, "must become for Soviet people a conviction, the active life stance of a staunch fighter for communism and against any manifestations of alien ideology, a guide to action for the solution of urgent problems of developed socialism." The forthcoming academic year must make a substantial contribution to the implementation of this task.

The main way to improve political education is to improve the ideological-theoretical standard of the educational process, update its content and intensify its world-outlook orientation. Party organizations must insure the in-depth and creative study by communists and the nonparty aktiv of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, the component parts of Marxism-Leninism, the history of the CPSU, party congress documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. It is important to reveal Marxist-Leninist teaching as the science of the revolutionary transformation of society in the working people's interests--a science tested by historical experience--and to show convincingly the CPSU's loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the party's tireless collective activity in the creative development of the theory and practice of scientific communism. This approach toward the content of political education will undoubtedly help to enhance its effectiveness.

In the political and economic study system, the new year will coincide with the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the period of preparation for the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people's interest in Lenin's theoretical heritage is inexhaustible. Each new generation on entering life draws its spiritual strength, the clarity of its life goals and its boundless faith in communist ideals from the treasury of Leninism. The party urges all Soviet people to live, work and struggle in a Leninist, communist manner. It is essential to create every condition for even broader access by communists and all working people to the wealth of Lenin's ideas.

In all forms of party and Komsomol study, economic education and mass propaganda, classes in the new academic year will begin with the study of the theme "Leninism--the Revolutionary Banner of our Era." The aim of this class is to show once again the greatness of Lenin--the man, thinker, brilliant continuer of the teaching and cause of K. Marx and F. Engels and great theorist and strategist of proletarian revolution and the socialist transformation of society.

It is important to reveal the integral, international nature of Marxism-Leninism as a communist ideology of permanent significance for the development of the entire world revolutionary process.

The academic year ends with the subject "Lenin's cause lives and triumphs." The task is to insure that, together with general theoretical questions, students analyze various aspects of the activity of their labor collectives in creating the material and technical base of communism, improving socialist social relations and molding the new man and comprehend still more profoundly the significance and responsibility of their daily work as the direct process of the implementation of Lenin's ideas and the party's plans.

The following study courses are recommended for political schools and schools for the foundations of Marxism-Leninism: "V.I. Lenin's Biography", "The Constitution of Developed Socialism", "Questions of the CPSU's Domestic and Foreign Policy", "Basic Principles of Philosophical Knowledge", "Political Economy", "CPSU History", and "Scientific Communism." In addition to these courses, already studied previously, a new one is being introduced: "A Teaching Which is Transforming the World." It sets out in concentrated form the essence of Marxist-Leninist teaching on society, socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism. Students will be able to familiarize themselves consistently with V.I. Lenin's creative development of Marxism under new historical conditions, the creation of the Communist Party--a party of a new type--Lenin's plan for building socialism and its implementation in the USSR, the growth of the influence of Marxism-Leninism in the world arena, the development of the international communist movement as the most influential political force of the present day and Lenin's policy of peace in action.

A broad range of topical problems of Marxism-Leninism will be studied in theoretical and methodological seminars and party and economic aktiv schools. The communists' attention here is focused on the in-depth analysis of the fundamental problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, communist building, present-day world development and the CPSU's policy. There will be an extensive study of topical themes like: "K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin on socialist revolution and proletarian internationalism"; "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on building socialism and communism"; "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on socialist democracy"; "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on communist morality"; "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on science, education and training"; "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on literature and art." A considerable place at the seminars will be taken up by the study of problems of the CPSU's foreign policy, the ideological struggle in the world arena, the development of the political system of Soviet society and the world system of socialism. In individual cases, taking into account students' interests, other theoretical and methodological problems may also be studied.

Study of the Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership and topical questions of party building, party leadership of the trade unions and Komsomol and the CPSU's ideological work is recommended for the party and economic aktiv and leading cadres. The recommended problems may also be studied at seminars of political information workers and agitation collective leaders taking into account the specific features and orientation of their work.

The relevant anthologies of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, CPSU documents and works of L.I. Brezhnev must be the main study basis for students' work on these problems. The study of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory direct from primary sources is the most fruitful way for communists to master a revolutionary world outlook. The increasingly extensive study of primary sources of Marxism-Leninism is an important feature of the new academic year.

The following subjects are recommended for party and economic aktiv seminars and schools: "Developed socialism: questions of theory and practice", "The CPSU's economic policy", "the CPSU's agrarian theory and policy", and "the socialist way of life."

The introduction of new study courses considerably expands party organizations' potential for a differentiated approach toward political study by our cadres, specialists in various sectors of the national economy and all communists and for insuring the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in organic unity with the practice of communist building.

The new courses will make it possible to intensify and make more specific the content of leading cadres' study. The study will enable leading workers to expand their ideological-poltical and cultural purview, to display a more profound approach toward the organization of education work among the working people and to insure the unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education. For the present-day leader the mastering of Marxism-Leninism is an essential condition for the competent solution of the increasingly complex tasks of communist building and is a requirement of the time.

In the universities of Marxism-Leninism, as in previous years, topical questions of the CPSU's theory, policy and ideological work, philosophy, political economy, scientific communism, the history of the CPSU and economic courses linked with the problems of managerial work and the control of scientific and technical progress will be studied. The universities of Marxism-Leninism, which provide students with higher political education, remain the basis for training propaganda cadres, lecturers and other detachments of the ideological aktiv, particularly for rural party organizations. At the same time their role is growing in the ideological tempering of technical college and VUZ teachers and instructors and the creative intelligentsia.

An important task for the new academic year is to insure the extensive explanation and study of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the tasks of the party and state organs and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Improvement of Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work." They are of enormous significance for the country's entire political life, the acceleration of the development of the socialist economy and the enhancement of the working people's well-being.

In this connection special classes must be held in the system of economic education, in party study economic seminars, party and economic aktiv schools and relevant sections of universities of Marxism-Leninism. These resolutions' ideas and specific instructions must form an organic part of the content of all study courses in the system of Marxist-Leninist education touching on questions of socioeconomic relations, the improvement of management, planning, distribution and incentives.

The problems and paths of the further improvement of the economic management mechanism must become a subject for in-depth study for leading cadres and specialists of all sectors of the national economy and for the broad working masses. Study of these topics will promote the formation in labor collectives of an atmosphere of efficiency and responsibility for the implementation of the tasks set by the party and the activation of the working people's creative efforts to reveal and utilize internal reserves for economic growth.

The courses "Socialism and Labor" and "Advanced Experience of Improving Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work" are recommended for workers and kolkhoz members in the system of economic education. For students of schools of communist labor and other mass forms of study who have already studied these courses, it is expedient to organize classes around a program whose basic content will consist of V.I. Lenin's works "The Great Initiative" and "How to Organize Competitition" and the experience of leading production workers.

Engineering and technical workers, national economy specialists and leaders of all echelons of management will continue to study the course "Engineering Work in Socialist Society", "The Leader's Work", "Advanced Experience of the Comprehensive Control of Output Quality", "Advanced Experience of Improving Agricultural Production Efficiency", and "The Team Contract--a Form of Khozraschet." Where study of these topics has already been completed "The CPSU's Economic Policy" and "The CPSU's Agrarian Theory and Policy" are recommended in the system of economic education.

Party organizations have a great deal to do to considerably improve the quality of the working people's economic education and strengthen its link with the solution of the tasks of the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The ideological-political, labor and moral tempering of the young has always been and remains a topic of special concern for the party. Party organizations are doing a great deal of work to arm the young with the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, to shape in them communist awareness and the readiness, will and ability to build communism and to instill in the younger generation a sense of historical responsibility for the destiny of socialism and the flourishing and security of the motherland.

Komsomol political education has considerable opportunities for the successful solution of this task. Under the leadership of party organizations, Komsomol committees must insure the intensification of the world-outlook orientation of the political and economic training of Kohsomol members and the young, enhance their interest in Marxist-Leninist education, shape a desire for knowledge and culture and raise their labor and political activeness in the struggle to implement Lenin's immortal behest to "study communist," and the tasks set by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

In the new academic year, party committees must elaborate and implement specific measures to step up people's atheistic education and increase the responsibility of communists and Komsomol members in the struggle against religious prejudices.

The success of political and economic study depends entirely on propaganda workers, their theoretical and methodological standard and their ability to work with people. In the light of the new requirements party committees must reinforce the staff of political school and seminar leaders with well trained and experienced communists and constantly increase the propaganda workers' responsibility for the content and results of educational work. Propaganda work must be viewed as a very important party assignment.

Under present-day conditions when the students' standard of education, information and social activeness is constantly growing, the propaganda worker's labor is more complex and requires constant efforts and creative quest, a great expenditure of personal time for the regular study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's policy and the mastering of the scientific bases and advanced experience of party propaganda. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," CPSU obkoms, raykoms and union republic Communist Party central committees are jointly holding 2-week courses for propaganda workers in the system of party study and leaders of propaganda workers' seminars, releasing them from their main work.

The retraining of propaganda workers at courses is designed to substantially enrich their ideological and theoretical potential and methodical skill and increase their degree of information regarding topical questions of the present day. Their program includes lectures and seminar classes on problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU's policy, methods of party propaganda and key questions of study topics. An important part in intensifying the propaganda workers' knowledge will be played by meetings with scientists, figures active in literature and art, party and soviet workers, economic leaders and leading production workers organized during the courses. The sectorial sections of party committees will take an active part in the work of the courses and in the supply of regular information for the propaganda workers.

The role of houses and offices of political enlightenment as party propaganda method centers grows in connection with the execution of all this work to improve propaganda workers' qualifications. Serious attention must be paid to developing in every propaganda worker the ability to hold classes in a lively, interesting and creative way so that their students master Marxism-Leninism as a guide to action. It is essential to make fuller use of individual consultations and permanent seminars to arm propaganda workers with knowledge in the sphere of teaching and social psychology, active forms of work and methods of counterpropaganda.

The mass information and propaganda media--press, television and radio--are called on to render a great deal of assistance to political and economic education. All-round elucidation of the achievements of the economy, science and culture and analysis of urgent questions of the development of the national economy and the most important events of international life and the ideological struggle in the world arena will help the students' in-depth assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's policy.

In work with propaganda workers great significance attaches to regularly informing them on topical questions and the practical activity of party organizations of republics, krays and oblasts, cities and rayons. It is essential for party, soviet and economic leaders to meet regularly with propaganda workers, to regard this as an important duty and to realize the significance of these meetings for enhancing the efficiency of all educational work.

In the Ukraine, for instance, a "propaganda worker's day" will be held on the last Saturday in September at the decision of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Party veterans, 5-year plan vanguardsmen and representatives of the sceintific and cultural intelligentsia will meet with propaganda workers. Stands and boards of honor for the best propaganda workers will be set up. This day will be come the traditional day for reviewing of party organizations' work in organizing the whole business of Marxist-Leninist education. This initiative deserves approval and widespread dissemination.

Ministries, departments and economic organs are called on to make a substantial contribution to the improvement of work with propaganda cadres. The creation of the necessary conditions at enterprises and construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in institutions and educational establishments for holding political school and seminar classes and propaganda workers' study, daily attention toward their labor and the provision of the necessary specific materials on the course of the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by labor collectives will enhance the effectiveness of political and economic study.

There are no minor details in organizing political education. In preparing for the start of the academic year party organizations must carefully investigate the quality of staffing of study groups, the preparation and equipment of permanent premises for classes and the students' provisions with everything necessary for fruitful work on the mastering of the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxist-Leninist study, arming the communists and nonparty aktiv with revolutionary theory, is exerting a beneficial influence on people's entire way of life, thinking and behavior, is helping to overcome existing negative phenomena and is raising the social responsibility and political and labor activeness of the working people in the struggle to implement the tasks outlined by the 25th party congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" oriented party organizations and ideological cadres toward a radical improvement in Marxist-Leninist education and the raising of its fruitfulness. The implementation of this resolution will help to enhance all organizational and political work among the masses aimed at fulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and providing a fitting welcome for the Lenin jubilee and 26th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA NOTES IMPORTANCE OF RECEIVING COMPLAINTS

LD160749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For Advice and Assistance"]

[Excerpt] Principled discussion of work with letters and the organization of the reception of working people took place at plenums of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee and Mariyskiy Obkom. Serious omissions were revealed in a number of ministry and department party organizations. For instance, A. Kutyrev, Turkmenia's deputy minister of municipal services, usually sends "over-persistent" visitors who manage to reach his office to other personnel of lower rank, being reluctant to investigate matters in depth personally. Yu. Bugrov, Mariyskaya ASSR minister of local industry, very rarely meets with people--only on occasion. Also, G. Didenko, chief of the autonomous republic's Territorial Construction Administration, only "finds time" to receive workers for 2 hours a month.

It is stressed at party committee plenums that exactingness must be increased toward leaders for the organization of reception and personal participation in it. The issue is this: Regular meetings with working people on problems which are worrying them cannot depend on the leader's willingness or unwillingness. This is his constant duty and a crucial sector of work which is of great sociopolitical significance. Any manifestations of red tape and bureaucracy, conceit or self-importance are absolutely intolerable here.

In organizing reception it is important to consider everything that influences people's moods one way or another. It is no mere trifle to arrange the most convenient time for citizens and equip appropriate premises. And, of course, an atmopshere as conducive as possible to frankness must be created in the office. A worker entrusted with receiving visitors has no right to permit himself to "let fly" or be rude. Of course, not all requests and complaints can be satisfied. Not every one of them is substantiated. In that case, this must be explained to the person--tactfully and convincingly.

People do not go to reception as an idle pastime. One has a personal concern, another is worried about a comrade, a third wants to help a neighbor. But most often they are talking with awareness of their lofty responsibility for the situation in the collective, the city or the village. They reveal omissions in work, point out negligence, expose such ugly survivals of the past as acquisitiveness, drunkenness or the abuse of an official position. Constructive proposals are made and concrete advice is put forward. To take these into account and implement them is to rectify matters in a particular sector more quickly.

Party committees and other leading organs must make fuller use of this rich material in elaborating decisions aimed at increasing production efficiency, improving services to the population and further improving the style of work. Thus, the Estonian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers, on the basis of analysis of letters and oral statements, have recently adopted resolutions on improving the mail and on additional measures to improve the running and repair of the housing stock. Profound study and generalization of complaints and observations make it possible to see now only shortcomings but also their causes and to find effective ways of eliminating them.

Instances of repeated appeals by citizens on the same questions deserve special attention. This usually happens because measures are not adopted in time regarding valid warnings. Frequently complaints are shelved without any check on whether the instructions or promises of the person who received the visitor have actually been fulfilled. Every such instance demands a principled assessment by party committees.

A comprehensive approach to work with letters and the organization of reception of working people presupposes that the population is widely informed of the activity of party, soviet and economic organs. To this end leading workers in republics and oblasts, ministries and departments must travel out to enterprises more often and hold meetings with people and question-and-answer evenings there. All this is of gret significance in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Leninist traditions, which demand an attentive and sensitive attitude toward people, are law for the leader of each institution where visitors bring their concerns. Not only the personal mood, but the social and labor activeness of Soviet people depend to a great extent on how they are greeted and heard and what is done to implement their proposals and criticisms. And that means that successes in various sectors of communist building also depend on this.

LE MONDE REPORTS ARREST OF UKRAINIAN DISSIDENT LITVINOV

LD150945 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Soviet Union"]

[Text] A dissident source in Moscow revealed on Sunday, 12 August that Mr Yuriy Litvinov, a member of the Ukrainian group monitoring the application of the Helsinki agreements, was arrested on 6 August. He is 45 years old and has already spent 13 years in camps following two sentences for "anti-Soviet activities." Two workers, Yuriy Grim and Vyacheslav Repnikov were also questioned by police in Moscow on Saturday.

TASS REPORTS 11 AUGUST CIVIL AIRCRAFT CRASH, DEATHS

LD151648 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--According to information received by TASS at the USSR Civil Aviation Ministry, a passenger plane, which was on a flight from Tashkent to Minsk, and a passenger plane, which was on a flight from Chelyabinsk to Kishinev, crashed on August 11. The passengers and the crews of the planes died, among the victims were the players of the Pakhtakor football team.

A special commission is investigating into the causes of the accident.

BOOK ON APRIL SOCIALIST COMPETITION CONFERENCE PUBLISHED

LD151315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Experience of Competition"]

[Text] The PRAVDA Publishing House has published a book entitled "The Creative Strength of Socialist Competition" [Sozidatelnaya Sila Sotsialisticheskogo Sorevnovaniya]. It was prepared on the basis of the materials of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference held in Leningrad 12-14 April 1979.

The book opens with the greetings message to the conference participants from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The book includes the main keynote speeches and reports delivered at the conference and also the sections' recommendations. These examine topical theoretical problems and practical tasks of socialist competition and of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor and ways of strengthening the link between competition and the party's economic policy and the economic mechanism of developed socialism. Light is shed on the forms and methods of party leadership of competition, the role of the trade union and Komsomol committees in improving its organization and the place of the press, television, radio, literature and art in the development of the masses' creative activity and in the shaping of the new man.

A special section is made up of the conference speeches by representatives of the socialist community countries which reveal the experience of competition in those countries, showing that it has become an international movement of millions of builders of the new life.

The book, of which many copies have been printed, is intended for a broad range of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, economic leaders and the ideological aktiv.

NEED TO COMBAT MUSLIM RELIGION IN TADZHIKISTAN EMPHASIZED

LD160815 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 August 1979 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by S. Dadabayeva, chief of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Atheism Sector and candidate of philosophical sciences, and K. Nurulakhov, scientific employee in the Scientific Atheism Sector, entitled "In Defiance of Religious Survivals" and discussing the "tenacity" of religious survivals in the popular customs of Tadzhikistan and the need to combat these. The article describes how Islam has given its own complexion to popular traditions originally free of all religious meaning. The example of the "Navruz" festival is cited. This, the article says, "fosters respect for the land and the farmer's labor, preaches humanism and helps to overcome Islamic ascetism". However, "as has happened with other customs," the article declares, the "Muslim clergy" decided to use the festival "to their own religious ends". The article goes on to say that "through believing parents, the clergy tries to extend its influence to young people, drawing them into the religious ceremonies." The "shameful custom" of bride purchase, the article complains, has "still not been eradicated." In an attempt to free the people from the old religious ceremonies new Soviet ceremonies have been introduced. However, these, the article notes, not being conducted effectively: "Often the solemn ceremonies are conducted in a banal, unexpressive and boring fashion." The article concludes that: "It is essential to conduct actively and militantly antireligious propaganda, and atheist education and to introduce and strengthen the new Soviet ceremonies. The ideological struggle recongizes no compromises or a conciliatory attitude toward the clergy's intrigues."

OBITUARY OF DEPUTY INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER NIKITIN

LD151421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Konstantin Ivanovich Nikitin obituary]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen of the Internal Service Konstantin Ivanovich Nikitin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs and member of the CPSU since 1943, died in his 61st year on 3 August after a brief, severe illness.

K.I. Nikitin was born on 20 October 1918 in the city of Kalinin into the family of a salaried employee.

In 1945, K.I. Nikitin was sent to study at the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School. From 1947 through 1953 he worked in the Moldavian CP Central Committee. In 1953, K.I. Nikitin was promoted to responsible work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

In 1966, K.I. Nikitin was appointed to the position of USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, at which post he worked until the last day of his life.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, N.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Kapitonov, M.A. Yasnov, A.M. Shkolnikov, N.I. Savinkin, S.R. Trapeznikov, V.A. Golikov, N.A. Shchelovkov, R.A. Rudenko, L.N. Smirnov, V.I. Terebilov, S.K. Tsvigun, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.S. Paputin, Yu. M. Churbanov, I.T. Bogatyrev, P.A. Cleynik, N.A. Rozhkov, B.T. Shumilin, V.S. Svistunov, B.V. Kravtsov, V.M. Blinov, A.K. Orlov.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND DIES

LD151423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[A.S. Kaplin obituary]

[Excerpts] Anatoliy Stepanovich Kaplin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ireland, died on 3 August 1979 after a grave illness.

A.S. Kaplin was born on 29 June 1920 in the city of Semenov, Gorkovskaya Oblast.

From 1974 he was USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ireland and made a great contribution to the development of relations between the USSR and Ireland.

[Signed] A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.P. Georgadze, A.M. Aleksandrov, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, I.N. Zemskov, L.F. Ilichev, A.G. Kovalev, S.P. Kozyrev, Ya.A. Malik, N.P. Firyubin, I.M. Yezhov, V.F. Stukalin, V.P. Suslov, V.F. Kazakov.

'SHORTSIGHTED' ECONOMIZING SLOWS NORTHERN OIL, GAS PRODUCTION

LD151357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Special correspondent V. Senin report under Rubric "Behind the Lines of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions" "The Polar Oil Region"]

[Text] Komi ASSR--"In the European part of the RSFSR and the Urals it is planned to insure:...the assimilation of the natural resources of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas region; and to raise oil extraction there to approximately 25 million tons and gas extraction to 22 billion cubic meters in 1980." (From "The Main Directions of the Development of the USSR National Economy for 1976 through 1980").

The expanses of the Komi ASSR's polar zone are boundless. Considerable stocks of coal, gas, oil, oil shale, bauxites, titanium, rock salt and potash exist there. Near the Arctic Circle, at the confluence of the Usa and Kolva rivers, the now renowned Usa and Vosey oil fields were discovered, and geologists are now completing prospecting in the Nenetskiy National Okrug and have named a further nine deposits.

Considerable credit in discovering the new stores of "black gold" goes to the fourth oil prospecting expedition once led by V.A. Gagradov (he is now first secretary of the Usinskiy Raykom). Gagradov is an old inhabitant, who has worked for 7 years in northern prospecting; he was among those who brought up the first oil, drove in the first tent pegs in Usinsk and laid the foundations of the first five-story apartment block there.

The "Komineft" association includes four oil and gas extraction administrations--the Tebukskoye, Voy-Vozh, Yarega and Usinsk administrations. The country's new oil and gas extraction base is emerging in hard-to-reach, harsh regions where snow falls even in June and the ground freezes in September. Freight--fuel, pipes and equipment--is delivered here by large and small rivers and by helicopter. Meanwhile, railroads are being extended and highways are being laid. Five bridges are to be built on various routes and the first will be commissioned in August. The second bridge planned is a pontoon--the aim is to enable vehicles by next summer to travel direct from Usinsk to Vozey. This year the construction workers will also commission a railroad bridge over the Usa over 1,300 meters long which will allow cars to pass carrying freight to their destination. The settlement of Usinsk is growing and becoming more attractive before our very eyes.

The battle for oil goes on day and night. Extraction necessitates drilling, equipping and commissioning several hundred boreholes. This year the drilling trust collective has to fulfill a target twice as high as last year and drill 600,000 meters of rock.

"It is an equation with many unknown quantities," trust director B.A. Nikitin says. "Only the end result is known, but how to obtain it? You will not succeed here just by increasing the number of teams. To our 30 teams we will add 10-12--no more. We are unable to attract very many workers with high qualifications to an unpopulated Arctic region. Or rather, there will be those who want to come, but we will be unable to provide them with housing. There is one way out: to enhance drilling efficiency and reduce the time taken to construct boreholes by 25-30 percent."

The Timan-Pechora drilling operators are making increasingly extensive use of the experience of the Tyumen workers--they are shifting to cluster drilling. Rigs of different types perform two operations: deep drilling and small boreholes.

They are also accumulating their own valuable experience. Above all, the Usa workers have simplified borehole structure. They have succeeded in eliminating the intermediate casing [promezhutochnaya kolonna] in the process and in making the technical casing [tekhnicheskaya kolonna] 300 meters shorter. As a result, there has been a saving of time and--the main point--hundreds of meters of casing are being saved. Also reliability remains high.

But success did not come immediately. Communist S.V. Melekhin's team was the first to resolve to undertake the experiment. Svyatoslav Vasilyevich is under 40 years old: stocky, unhurried, thorough in every respect. He has already been in North Komi for 17 years. "My son has grown up on the drilling rig," he jokes.

The first experiment ended in failure: The geophysicists were delayed because of flooding, the borehole "slipped" and several hundred meters caved in. But the second attempt was crowned with victory. The plan was considerably overfulfilled. Other teams took up the initiative. It was then that the call went up: Oil boreholes must be drilled wholesale! A mass movement began to master drilling by the high-speed methods.

"A rig is assigned to each team," B.A. Nikitin adds. "People become the sole masters of their equipment, initiate competition for accident-free work and conclude contracts on joint work with the subcontractors--transportation workers, derrick installation workers and oil extraction workers. All drilling rigs are now in operation all year round.

Collective responsibility for the end result has also increased markedly.

"What was it like before?" foreman S.V. Melekhin reminisces. "The derrick installation workers were employed in installing the equipment--our business was incidental. Start-up and installation work followed and we would set about drilling. A lot of flaws, which we eliminated as we went, occurred with stoppages and nervous strain. In turn, the operations workers did not come in until the borehole was commissioned. When we left they began to install facilities.

"Now the procedure is different: While the equipment is being transferred to a new site we are employed in repairing and inspecting mechanical gear. When the rig is installed our team is there: It helps in filling and takes part in the installation. At this state along we save 15-20 days. The descent is still not completed, but the oil industry workers have laid the water pipe and the electricity line has been connected."

The new method's extensive introduction has made it possible to reduce the pool of drilling installations, to increase the drilling rate considerably and to make a 50-percent increase in the return on investment. S.V. Melekhin's team, which has been awarded the title of best team in the ministry on three consecutive occasions, drilled 13,129 meters of rock last year. The collective has reduced the time taken to drill and develop each borehole by 32 days. Over the Same period the teams of foreman N.N. Dobryakov, K.K. Chapli, I.P. Fadeyev and A.V. Plakhotnikov lagged only slightly behind.

They have to work under arduous conditions. Labor efficiency and productivity here depend largely on precise collaboration among all departments taking part in developing the deposits. And the further the sledge trains advance into the tundra, the more acute the questions of developing the infrastructure become: Hard-surfaced roads, energy supplies for the oilfields, well appointed living conditions are needed....The mood with which someone goes to his work shift and his labor productivity depend greatly on what sort of apartment he is given and how quickly he receives a kindergarten place for his child.

Unfortunately, in creating the new oil and gas extraction base, imbalances have arisen in industrial and civil construction which are delaying the development of population centers.

Let us take this same Usinsk, with its adjacent settlements. True, municipal services have been initiated there recently, modern apartment blocks with every comfort are being erected, and two secondary schools and hostels for young people have been commissioned. But there is still no good hospital in Usinsk, no culture centers or movie theater, there is a shortage of stores, and there is a long list of people waiting to obtain housing and kindergarten places.

There are only four kindergartens with a total of 800 places for 40,000 inhabitants, and there are over 4,000 children waiting. The supply of children's institutions in Usinsk is the lowest in the republic. That is why you frequently see little children of 2-5 years old at the drilling rigs. The young workers do not leave the "gully" [balka] for months on end--there is nowhere to go on their day off. There is no hostel or preventive clinic in Usinsk, and you cannot get into a hotel.

The USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry are responsible, each on an individual basis, only for their own projects. Social questions "slip"from sector leaders' field of vision. In fighting to reduce the cost of production the ministries try to economize primarily on housing.

It is precisely this short-sighted "economy" which has impelled the oil industry workers to create in Usinsk a plant for southern-style large-panel prefabricated house construction. The plant building is not adapted to the conditions of the far north. It is no accident that the Usinsk workers have been obliged to import panels from Vorkuta and Syktykvar. There is the question of constructing a new enterprise with a productivity of 100,000 square meters a year. But as soon as talk turns to finances squabbles begin among the ministries. And yet the work in the settlement needs to be done sensibly, on a business-like basis.

Evidently, the Komi ASSR Obkom should not overlook questions of comprehensive social development. Stricter control must be established over the commissioning of apartment blocks and cultural and consumer services projects and more exactingness must be displayed. In Usinsk there has so far been no success in overcoming the "arrhythmia" of construction, which is leading to crash-program tactics, the disruption of plans and a reduction of construction and installations work quality.

Last year the "Usinskstroy" trust of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises was greatly in arrears: The plan was underfulfilled for virtually every indicator. With a target of R32,065 for the main contractor, it managed to assimilate only R25,046. The amounts of uncompleted work in the trust are growing. For instance, for 3 years a hospital complex has been included in the commissioning plan, but there is no certainty that it will be opened even this year. The construction site has essentially come to a standstill.

The rayon newspaper USINSKAYA NOV published criticial correspondence and the editorial office brought the item to the attention of the USSR Ministry of Heavy Industry Construction, but it received only a formal reply. No aid was given to the trust. Two rippers [agricultural machinery] were sent. The housing commission plan is threatened with disruption to this day.

A lag of 18 months to 2 years has developed behind the rate fixed initially. Indeed, even the trust can do little: it has no finishers or sanitation engineers. Under the most favorable circumstances "Usinskstroy" can erect 60,000 square meters of housing a year, yet a minimum of 700,000 square meters is now needed to meet the needs of those waiting for housing. Hence, the difficulties, justified complaints and cadre turnover.

The brief northern summer will soon end here. It is a busy time now for the drilling and oil industry workers at the Usa and Kolva confluence. They are seeking to use every day at full stretch and to create a good reserve of completed work for the fall and winter period in order to fulfill successfully the targets of the 4th year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. The polar oil is hard, very hard, to extract. But step by step the north is being rendered habitable.

GOSPLAN CP AKTIV DISCUSSES PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

LD151431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[V. Parfenov report: "An Important Task for Communists: From a Meeting of the USSR Gosplan Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Tremendous, truly programmatic significance is attached to the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic machinery and the tasks of party and state organs, and to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

The party regards the practical implementation of measures to improve the economic machinery which have been elaborated in fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions as a major economic and political task. The resolutions which have been adopted are an important new stage in the development of our economy and go even further toward directing all management and planning activity toward achieving high end results in the national economy and toward satisfying growing social and personal requirements more fully.

New methods must be introduced persistently and in a planned way, without wasting a single day on slow preparations. This idea resounded particularly clearly at a meeting of the USSR Gosplan party aktiv which discussed the question of communists' tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

The keynote speaker--N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan--and the communists who spoke in the debates, unanimously approving the documents which have been adopted, assessed their work in a businesslike way from principled positions, sharply criticized shortcomings in the activity of USSR Gosplan subunits and put forward concrete proposals on how to raise planning methods to a new standard to satisfy modern demands.

The first thing the communists of the USSR Gosplan drew attention to was the urgent need to concretely apply the provisions of the party and government resolution to work on plans. The attention of all specialists on economic organs is ;now turned to these questions.

"In all our work," O.D. Gotseridze, deputy chief of the Consolidated Department of Material Balances, said, "we must proceed on the basis that the plan we create must be provided with everything necessary and must be thought out deeply and comprehensively and must be immutable and obligatory for implementation for each year and the whole 5-year plan. We must overcome the psychological barrier whereby we sometimes accept chronic nonfulfillment of adopted plans as a normal phenomenon. It is known that the chemicals industry and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy are not coping with 5-year plan targets. But how is this received in the relevant Gosplan departments? Without special concern. That means that questions of implementing plans must take a more important place than at present in the work of sector departments. [paragraph continues]

"In such cases, communists have said, it must be said that the plan is law, and responsibility must be borne for violating the law."

The party aktiv meeting devoted great attention to how to eliminate more quickly the negative phenomena in the presently existing economic machinery and to adopt new, more progressive assessment indicators. Reflecting on this, V.M. Ivanchenko, deputy chief of the Department of New Planning Methods, said:

"For new indicators to begin to operate it is not enough just to acknowledge them, not enough just to feel they are necessary. We must be guided by them in practice. Of course, current work on these indicators is only just beginning. For them to become practice and to really help eliminate negative phenomena in the economic machinery we must not only master the new indicators but use them steadily in assessing sectors' activity, in accounting and reports and in socialist competition."

For the successful resolution of complex tasks in implementing the resolution it is very important, the speakers said, to insure accurate coordination and interconnection of all departments of Gosplan and its institutes. There is already useful experience in this matter. In working on the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period a fundamentally new form of involving all our science in the long-term planning process was used. As a result a comprehensive program was elaborated for scientific and technical progress and its long-term socioeconomic consequences. This experience is already 5 years old. This form of collaboration between planners and scientists has now become an obligatory stage in the creation of long-term plans, and all Gosplan departments now work jointly with collectives of scientists constantly.

Alongside positive experience, shortcomings have also been revealed in this sphere. They were spoken of by Ye.A. Ivanov, deputy chief of the Consolidated Department of Long-Term Planning:

"How are mutual relations sometimes arranged between planners and relevant commissions of scientist? They send us 26 volumes, we send them 20 pages of criticism in response; and the scientific work moves on to the next round. The style of work must obviously be changed."

Criticism was also voiced with respect to the scientists. Certain institutes subordinate to USSR Gosplan are above all in debt to the national economy. This is what A.N. Kovalevskiy, director of the Scientific Research Institute for Planning and Norms, said:

"In our country tremendous economic potential has been created in the shape of fixed capital. Its value is more than R1 trillion. One can clearly see from the dynamic of the utilization of this potential how well we are planning and how well we are managing. How are questions of the utilization of fixed capital being resolved? Its reproduction is researched by one Gosplan institute, the fixing of norms by another, and nobody is engaged in improving the utilization of and increasing the return on capital. Thus the comprehensive program is divided into three parts, which are resolved without the necessary coordination. In a number of other spheres there is duplication between institutes. Major reserves for increasing the efficiency of scientific research lie in more accurately determining the profile of institutes and--most important--in their joint, coordinated work. Instances of delays in establishing and introducing the results of work are also not helping to increase the efficiency of scientific research. Some 3 years ago the Scientific Research Institute for Planning and Norms created methodological principles for fixing norms for fuel and energy resources.

"Since then two Gosplan departments have been unable to agree on introducing the method, and meanwhile the outdated method created back in the sixties is being used."

In order to make fuller and more effective use of the scientific potential of all institutes attached to union republic gosplans, the speakers proposed, a scientific metholodgy department should be created in USSR Gosplan, which would coordinate the institutes' work. In order to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, several dozen methodological documents must be elaborated. To insure that they do not contradict one another and that they are interconnected, a coordinating organ is again needed. This could be that same scientific methodology department, together with the interdepartmental commission, whose role must be increased."

The aktiv meeting devoted great attention to problems of increasing the efficiency of capital investments. This sector of the national economy, which is still lagging behind, is severely holding back the growth of industrial output and retarding the resolution of a number of social problems. Of course, in the years since the 25th party congress much has been done both in USSR Gosplan and in construction ministries to rectify the situation in construction. At the same time communists sharply criticized shortcomings in this matter.

This example was cited in one speech. USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy examined 350 projects. The increase in the estimated cost on these construction sites totaled R5.8 billion, or about 30 percent of the initial estimate. Naturally, whatever the cause of these price increases, from the viewpoint of planning capital investments such miscalculations lead to acute disruption of the whole matter of planning. Obviously relevant USSR Gosplan departments must make stricter demands on ministries.

Insufficient attention is still being devoted to the technical reequipping and modernization of plants and factories. Yet this is the most efficient way of using capital investments.

"We often hear arguments," A.O. Stepun, deputy chief of the Consolidated Department of Capital Investments, said, "to the effect that the scale of modernization cannot be increased, that there is only enough equipment for new construction projects and that sectors must develop by means of new construction. There is a need for psychological revision on the part of certain workers involved in resolving this major problem. Means can only be allocated for the construction of new enterprises and expansion of existing ones when the national economy's requirements for a particular type of product cannot be supplied by means of increasing and intensifying existing capacities."

It was noted at the party aktiv meeting that improving the economic machinery demands great explanatory, propaganda and organizational work. Every communist and all specialists in the country's main economic staff must take part in this work. The USSR Gosplan party committee has taken special control of this work and created a large group of qualified lecturers. It is planned to gather planners together from republics and sectors to study new management methods in depth. Group conferences will be organized with specialists from ministries and union republics to elaborate the most effective approaches to resolving the tasks set by the resolution.

[Text] The preparation and practical implementation of measures to improve the economic machinery must improve the standard of work of all levels of the economy from this very year. It is important to focus production workers' attention on the more rational use of industrial potential and material and of labor and financial resources, on increasing labor productivity, on improving other qualitative indicators and on successfully fulfilling the plan targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Planning and economic organs are now elaborating draft targets for 1980 and preparing the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term. It is in this period that work must be widely launched everywhere to reveal reserves for improving efficiency and quality and to include them in draft plans. "...We have a right, more, a duty to regard measures to improve economic leadership," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "as an important reserve whose utilization will help us to successfully fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan and produce an effect in the near future."

The practical implementation of the set of measures to improve the economic machinery enshrined in the meeting's resolution will insure a new upsurge in our economy and a further growth in the people's well-being. The task of communists and all Gosplan workers is to place new management methods at the service of the 5-year plans without delay.

Gosplan Official Explanation

LD151037 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[V. Vanchikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, article under the rubric: "Decisions of 25th CPSU Congress Must Be Implemented!": "Economy and Management"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Enhancing the Economic Mechanism's Influence on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" gave practical embodiment to the 24th and 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and to the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the further comprehensive improvement of the national economic management system at the stage of extensive [razvernutyy] building of a communist society. The main task of the resolution is to improve the scientific standard of planning and economic management, to bring it into line with the requirements of developed socialism and to achieve on this basis faster scientific and technical progress and higher overall production efficiency, to improve the proportions and balance of the economy and work quality, and to insure the further upsurge of the national economy and Soviet people's well-being.

Management and planning are aimed at rational utilization of all national economy resources to obtain high end-results by intensifying production and using the achievements of science and technology and leading experience.

The role of state plans and above all 5-year plans as the most important instrument for the implementation of the CPSU's economic policy is being enhanced. Here the interconnection between long-term and current plans and between sectorial and territorial development is reinforced and steps are taken to insure fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and the population, the effectiveness of economic levers and stimuli and the tying of incentives to intensive plans.

In addition to improving centralized planning it is intended to further develop democratic principles in planning and to expand labor collectives' creative initiative and the rights and functions of associations (enterprises), ministries, union republic councils of ministers and local soviets. The annual plan is compiled by the association (enterprise) itself on the basis of the 5-year plan targets and contracts concluded with customers. It takes into account reserves and the potential of socialist competition, counterplans, inventions and so forth.

Association and enterprise registration certificates will play an important part in elaborating 5-year and annual plans. The compilation of these registration certificates at enterprises will take place in 1975-1980. The documents must include data on production capacities, utilization standards including shift index, production specialization and other technical and economic indicators. The use of registration certificates promotes the adoption of intensive but realistic plans.

The role of economic normatives will be of great significance in an enterprise's life. Normatives for wages per ruble of output and for the formation of economic incentive funds will be fixed for ministries, associations and enterprises. These normative are fixed in the 5-year plans and broken down on an annual basis. They will increase enterprises' independence in carrying out their economic activity.

At the same time, the responsibility of ministries and enterprises is also increased. The volume indicator for output sold is provided for only the annual plans and is fixed for ministries, departments, associations and enterprises for assessing the fulfillment of contract output deliveries. This indicator characterizes the end result of work--the prompt supply to consumers of specific articles of the necessary quality.

Nonfulfillment of deliveries in the specified range means disrpution of the sales plan and entails a cutback in the incentive fund. The adverse influence of the total cost indicator is thus reduced, since it is now impossible to "earn money" on the production of more profitable or expensive output. The new procedure whereby a list of a compulsory products is drawn up for establishing direct economic links and concluding contracts serves the same purpose.

The introduction of the indicator characterizing the growth of net (standard) output is very important. Here the prime cost of articles acquired through deliveries from other combines or plants on a production sharing basis is not "set off" for the enterprise.

A new approach is also characteristic for financial indicators. An overall normative is fixed for the distribution of profit, payments into the state budget, and appropriations from it. The ministries bear full responsibility for fulfilling the plan for money contributions to the budget. If this target is not fulfilled, the proportion of profit remaining at the ministry's disposal is reduced. This system is already in operation in the Ministry of Heavy and Transportation Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and a number of other ministries and will gradually be introduced into practice increasingly extensively.

Indicators of savings from the development, assimilation and introduction of new equipment and technology and everything linked with scientific and technical progress are being used for the first time as established indicators. They take into account current and one-time savings not only for manufacturers but also for the consumers of new equipment. This makes it possible to assess the use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the national economy. The methods for such an assessment already exist. There is also practical experience of its application in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building and other ministries.

Insuring that plans are balanced is one of the most important problems. The linkage of production plans with material resources will be achieved by concluding 5-year economic contracts between producer and consumer enterprises and between industrial enterprises and trade, transport and supply organizations.

Attention to social problems is being stepped up. For this purpose the state plans for economic and social development include a summary section devoted to questions of improving working conditions and improving working people's qualifications and professional skills, the population's general educational and cultural standards, housing and cultural and consumer services construction, medical services and other questions. All these measures will be linked with production development and the growth of efficiency.

The resolution elaborated a broad complex of measures for developing financial autonomy and stepping up the role of economic levers and incentives in accelerating the use of new equipment and technology, saving labor and materials, improving output quality and raising overall production efficiency.

Specially important significance attaches to enhancing the role of economic levers and incentives in improving the output quality and updating the product range. Supplements to the wholesale price are introduced for articles with the seal of quality--depending on the annual economic saving and technical standard. It should be stressed that supplements are increased by 50 percent for articles in which discoveries and inventions are implemented. And deductions from the wholesale price are applied for output of the second quality category and output which has not been certified within the fixed period.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have defined a new procedure for paying supplements to wage rates and salaries from savings in the wages fund. For instance, for combining professions and carrying out the set volume of work with a smaller number of workers, working people are paid up to 50 percent of their wage rate or salary. Various forms of incentive are envisaged: for the production of articles using cheap types of materials, for the development of new equipment, for commissioning and assimilating capacities ahead of schedule and so forth. These supplements will be revoked if work indicators deteriorate.

The team form of work organization and incentives must become the main form in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In this connection the collectives (councils) of production teams are granted the right to determine themselves the size of bonuses and wages paid for work results, taking into account each person's contribution (within the limits of the set norms and facilities). They also have the right to grant to those team members for whom, in their opinion, supplements should be fixed an additional payment for professional skill and the combination of professions, to recommend regrading to administrations and trade union organizations, to determine socialist competition winners within the team and the size of bonuses, and to nominate candidates for incentive payments on the basis of socialist competition results within the plant.

The document adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers is of all-embracing significance for the development of the country's economy. The application of its provisions in planning and economic management practice will require strenuous labor on the part of working people in all sectors of industry and construction. USSR Gosplan specialists must work hard to insure that the resolution is implemented as rapidly as possible.

MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER

LD151111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V. Promyslov: "The Capital's Pre-Winter Concerns"]

[Excerpts] Millions of Muscovites are laboring fruitfully to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Under the leadership of the party organizations and on the basis of socialist competition, which had been mounted on a broad scale, the collectives of industrial enterprises coped successfully with the plan for the first 6 months of the current year and achieved an increase in output. Some 90 percent of this increase was achieved through boosting labor productivity.

Moscow is building rapidly and is being transformed. Over the 6-month period homes with a total floor area of 1.6 million square meters were built and 273,000 square meters of industrial production premises and many schools, trade, public catering and consumer services establishments were commissioned. The construction and modernization of sports installations for the Olympic games is proceeding successfully.

The life of any city, and especially that of such a gigantic one as our capital, depends to a great extent on the creation of normal conditions for its inhabitants' labor, everyday life and leisure, which is one of the chief tasks of the city and rayon soviets. Preparations for the cold period of the year are an important element of this work.

Last winter taught us some bitter lessons. Being abnormally cold, it brought to light substantial shortcomings and blatant miscalculations in the preparations made by a number of power, transportation and housing organizations, industrial enterprises, and highways and public amenities services. Interruptions were observed in the supply of electricity and heat to apartment blocks and the movements of streetcars, trolley buses and motor buses were disrupted. Self-critically assessing these facts, it must be admitted that many of them came about because of the relaxation of gorispolkom and rayispolkom exactingness toward the leaders of services under their jurisdiction and of departmental organizations entrusted with insuring the uninterrupted operation of all elements of the city's complex economy.

We have painstakingly studied in depth the flaws in the preparations for last winter. And back in May this was the subject of a principled discussion at a joint session of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau and the Moscow Gorispolkom. The necessary conclusions were drawn from the errors committed and those guilty of displaying a negligent attitude to the work entrusted to them were severely punished. At the same time, a package of measures was approved which will rule out the possibility of a repetition of the blunders and errors which occurred in the past. The question was also discussed by a session of the Moscow City Soviet.

The implementation of the program for the preparation of the city for the winter is now at its zenith. Much effort is being devoted to strengthening the energy base. In the main it covers the city's requirements as regards electrical power and centralized heat supply. However, Moscow's further growth is making it necessary to expedite power industry construction. Taking this into account, the commissioning of a number of turbogenerators and hot-water boilers of considerable capacity, the laying of major heat conduits, the building of electricity substations, the modernization of TETses and other measures for strengthening the material-technical base of the Moscow regional administration of power system management (mosenergo), are scheduled. [paragraph continues]

The implementation of such a big program is impossible without increasing the capacities of the construction and installation organizations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification which operate in the capital, and also without the active participation of other departments. In particular, we are awaiting from the USSR Ministry of Communications technical documentation for the construction in the city of cable lines for transmitting data and regulating heat and electricity supplies. The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems is to set up the production of thermostats and heat metering equipment.

While taking pains over the implementation of major, long-term measures, we are at the same time tackling current tasks connected with the approaching winter. The top-priority task here is the repair and adjustment of equipment. This year the volume of work at mosenergo TETses and in the gorispolkom's system of fuel and energy facilities is double that of last year. Moreover, to those already in operation there will be added some new turbogenerators, hot-water boilers and electricity substations. By the end of the third quarter 70 km of main and district heat distribution conduits and 35 km of gas mains are to be commissioned. In the next few weeks adjustment work will be completed on all rayon and district heat stations, conduits and central heating systems. A scheme has been devised which insures reciprocal reserve capacity for main heat distribution lines and the linking up of TETs networks and rayon heat stations into a ring system. Thus, it is planned to insure the potential for rerouting heat supplies in the event of breakdowns. Great attention is being paid to the reinforcement of the breakdown service with transport, mechanisms and personnel which will speed up the rectification of breakdowns. By 1 October stocks of fuel in the city will have been brought up to their normal level.

In all sectors of the capital's economy great attention is being paid to energy saving. The experience of the enterprises of Moskvoretskiy Rayon which initiated socialist competition to intensify the policy of thrift and improve the utilization of fuel and other physical resources has been widely disseminated, having been approved by the Moscow Gorkom Bureau.

A second very important direction that pre-winter work is taking is the preparation of housing. By insuring the most favorable conditions in Muscovites' homes we will thereby create the necessary preconditions for them to spend their leisure well and that also means the preconditions for their highly-productive labor.

Moscow's housing resources now amount to almost 130 million square meters. One-third of this has been built in the last 10 years. The vast majority of buildings are provided with centralized water and heating supplies and are equipped with gas or electric cookers. Homes also have a great deal of other complex equipment. Maintaining all this in exemplary condition and securing trouble-free operation in the fall and winter period of each building's facilities is the chief task of housing administration workers.

The maintenance of houses depends to a certain extent on their quality. There has recently been an appreciable improvement in the planning of apartments and their comforts have also been improved. However, the same shortcomings that are to be found in homes built a decade ago are still inherent in new homes. The degree of thermal insulation is low in both. This has been mentioned repeatedly. The USSR Gosstroy ought to expedite the revision of a number of normative documents, making heightened demands as to the thermal characteristics of homes and public buildings.

Looking after the modern housing stock is within the capabilities of skilled cadres. But there is still a shortage of these.

Would it not be worthwhile for the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to give thought to how to increase the training of such experts--especially on questions of heat supplies for buildings and heating equipment--on the basis of the Moscow engineering and construction institute?

The city's roads are its arteries. Everything by which an industrial center lives are delivered via these roads: raw and semi-finished materials for industry, goods and food for the populace. The roads must be in good condition the whole year round, and especially in winter. Therefore, great work is in progress now, in the summer, in the capital on the repair and improvement of main highways, and a program devised by the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom for improving road cleaning and street cleaning in the city is being carried into effect. About 4,000 machines and mechanisms will be employed on this work in the coming winter. In the next few weeks the preparation of equipment for the cold season is to be completed, the allocation of trained personnel to this equipment is to be completed and a stock of everything necessary for the uninterrupted operation of garbage collection facilities is to be laid in.

True, we are still short of such machines--so far the clearing of city streets in winter is not yet adequately mechanized. It should also be noted that half the sidewalks and yards are cleared by hand. The fact is that the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building has not so far set up the production of special machines for these purposes. The Moscow Gorispolkom's planning and design organizations are devising equipment for piling up and clearing away snow, clearing public transport stopping places, and removing ice from roads, in order to insure the comprehensive mechanization of the winter cleaning of the city. We are hoping for assistance from the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and also from the Academy of Municipal Services in completing the design work and in setting up the production of the necessary machines.

It has already been noted that the state of the city's roads directly influences transport movement. Regardless of what the weather is like it has to carry 15 million passengers and deliver 600,000 tons of freight to consumers daily. Therefore, concern about the condition of the roads is combined with careful preparation of all vehicles and repair facilities for them for winter.

As in past years a routine citywide review is being held in the city aimed at putting houses, streets and housing districts in order. Many tens of thousands of Muscovites are taking part in it and they are concerning themselves with the timely protection of apartments against heat losses and with measures for economizing on heat and electricity. In Zhdanovskiy Rayon, for instance, during the review it is scheduled to carry out, in addition to the plan, repair and improvement work to the value of R780,000 of which R100,000 will be accounted for by the efforts of the citizens themselves. Competition has been mounted on a broad scale for the exemplary maintanance of housing and for the acceptance of buildings as being in a socialist state of repair. The population of Baumanskiy Rayon is participating actively in the review and in the pre-winter work. More than 1,000 public apartment block and foyer councils, and 52 voluntary repair squads are operating here. There is no doubt that the broad participation of Moscow's population will help to implement more fully the scheduled program for preparing the city for the cold period of the year.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN CUT ON 48 MILLION HECTARES

LD152116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Here is the Central Statistical Administration report on harvesting progress and an expert commentary: The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have cut grain on an area of over 48 million hectares. This is two-fifths of the plan. Eighty-seven percent of cut grain has been threshed. Over the past week harvesting rates have considerably risen, noted Yuriy Petrovich Buryako, deputy head of the Main Grain Crops Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture in conversation with our correspondent. This was helped by good work organization and dry, sunny weather. Harvesting is proceeding particularly rapidly in Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Orenburgskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts. Rates have sharply increased in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Farms in Siberia and the Kazakhstan virgin lands are starting harvest work. A rich crop is ripening in these regions. However, nature has allowed extremely little time this year to bring it in. Local machine operators have taken all measures to conduct harvesting without losses. The best combine operators from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and Azerbaijan have been sent to help them out. Combines from other areas of the Russian Federation are being sent to West Siberia and to the Orenburg region.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15 AUGUST

LD160555 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain has been harvested on 1.5 million hectares in Belorussia, which is about 70 percent of the area sown. The grain is of high quality. (0700 GMT)

The harvest rate is increasing in Omskaya Oblast, where weather conditions are difficult. Over 2 million hectares are to be harvested here. (0900 GMT)

Selective cutting of barley has begun in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. For the first time farmers are harvesting grain crops from black alkali soil lands, where the use of special techniques enables harvests to be obtained. There are over 3 million hectares of this type of soil in the oblast. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Dzhezkazganskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts have begun harvesting cereal grains. Karagandinskaya Oblast farmers have more than 1.3 million hectares to harvest. Ukrainians are helping them. It has been decided to finish the harvesting in 18 days--faster than last year. (1400 GMT)

IZVESTIYA VIEWS TASKS IN IMPENDING HARVEST IN EAST

LD151035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Harvest in the East"]

[Excerpt] Reinforcements of machine operators from various zones of the country are now arriving in the east. It is important to receive people well and--most important--to insure that they are given a work sector. In particular, in the time remaining before the mass harvest leading farms are using people to prepare machinery and are insuring rhythmic work by workshops.

This year's late harvest demands organization to take difficult weather conditions into account. The possibility is not excluded that the grain will arrive at threshing floors and grain reception centers with increased moisture levels. Therefore, it is very important to prepare all drying equipment, calculating on using it around the clock. There is still time to eliminate trouble both at remote reception centers and at major elevators. The USSR Ministry of Procurement is called upon to adopt the most effective measures to achieve this. Motor transportation and railroad and river transportation workers must again check their readiness for transporting the grain.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest and the Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1979 and the Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1979 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1979-1980 Period" gives clear, concrete instructions to a number of ministries and departments for the delivery of machinery, materials and fuel to various regions, including eastern regions. There was enough time to fulfill the targets, but people still failed to cope with them. This applies, for instance, to the Krasnoyarsk combine plant and to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry. The task of the cropgrowers' partners is to extinguish their debt to rural workers in the shortest possible time and to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with everything envisaged.

The harvest in the east is always complex. Bad fall weather and winds must be overcome and high labor productivity must be insured. And this is constantly achieved where effective socialist competition has been launched, where moral and material incentives are well organized, and where good conditions have been created for people's work and leisure.

According to the latest reports, Kurganskaya, Kemerovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblast cropgrowers have begun selective harvesting. Orenburgskaya Oblast machine operators have cut one-fifth of the grain crops. Pavlodarskaya Oblast farms have begun harvesting. The battle for a big grain harvest is beginning in the east of the country. There is every reason to count on its being successful.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE TASKS DURING SPACE WALK

LD151900 Mowcow TASS in English 1848 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow August 15, TASS--The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 research complex have been in orbital flight for 171 days now. On August 15, at the closing stage of the long space flight packed with intensive work Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin made a walk in open space and carried out important technical experiments.

The main objectives of the walk in space were work for drawing off the antennae of the radio telescope KRT-10 from the station, to inspect the outward surface of the station and disassemble the scientific equipment installed on it.

After work with the radiotelescope was completed on August 9, 1979, vibrations of the antennae were generated in separating the antennae of the radiotelescope from the station, as a result of which it partly hooked the jutting elements of the aggregate compartment.. As there was no full separation of the antennae, it was decided that the antennae would be drawn off by the cosmonauts during their walk in open space.

At 17 hours 16 minutes of Moscow time, the cosmonauts opened the hatch of the transition compartment. Flight engineer Valeriy Ryumin went out on the outward surface of the station and moved by the handhold along the whole station to the butt end of the aggregate compartment. At that time Vladimir Lyakhov, who came out of the transition compartment, helped Valeriy Ryumin in doing the operations planned.

The flight engineer evaluated the actual position of the antennae of the radiotelescope and then drew closer to the place, where the antennae hooked the outward elements of the station's structure, and released the antennae by means of a special instrument, after which the flight engineer imparted the antennae acceleration relative to the station for its separation into open space.

In the process of the walk in space the cosmonauts disassembled from the outer surface and carried into the station instruments of the system of micrometer registration and panels with samples of various structural, optical, heat insulation and polymer materials. A part of this equipment was in open space since the time the station was put into near-earth orbit on September 29, 1977 and the other part was installed by Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov during their walk in space in July, 1978.

After completing the work planned Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin returned to the transition compartment, pressurized it and after taking off their full-pressure suits went over into the compartment of the station.

The total time of Vladimir Lyakhov's and Valeriy Ryumin's stay in open space was one hour 23 minutes.

In the process of the walk in space, tests were continued of full pressure suits and their systems, cooperation of cosmonauts was practiced, and new tools and gadgets were tested. The crew of the orbital complex successfully carried out all the operations planned and displayed in it courage and ingenuity.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well after work in open space.

The successful walk in space of the crew has once again reaffirmed the high reliability of the full pressure suits and the systems ensuring the work of the cosmonauts outside the station, opens up new prospects in carrying out scientific-technical experiments, and repair and maintenance work in open space.

Further Report

LD152326 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin completing their flight programme in the orbital Salut-6 station have already collected a greater part of the luggage, which they are to bring back to earth. They are also to collect the "scientific crop" in open space. On the outer surface of the station are placed various samples of materials - construction, optical, heat protection as well as instruments for micrometeor registration.

On August 15 new information lit up near the "172nd day of flight" on the information panel of the Flight Control Centre "space walk on the programme of the day." But apart from collecting samples the crew had to do another not easy work. The ten metre cup of the radiotelescope was to be separated from the station after the completion of a series of observations. But in the seaparation, the antennae hooked the jutting elements of the structure of the aggregate compartment. The cosmonauts were to release the station from the antennae.

A plan of an operation to be for the first time ever performed in the open space was drawn up by experts together with the crew. A similar situation was simulated on the station's ground analogue, and the best ways out of the situation were found. We arrived in the Flight Control Centre, when one of the experimentators equipped with instruments came into the full pressure suit, an exact replica of those in which the cosmonauts were to work outside the station.

And then we could hear already from outer space calm voices. "I am entering the full pressure suit", the commander said. "Hatch open", the flight engineer reported. Hardly had they time to look around and install handrails for work. As the station was in the shade of the Earth, they were not allowed to work in the dark. "At last we shall glance at the stars, Vladimir Ryukmin remarked with joy. They look like huge diamond pins on black velvet."

Orbital dawn came and together with it intensive work started in open space. The commander remained at the hatch to ensure the safety of the flight engineer. Valeriy Ryumin easily swam to the opposite end of the station, to the transport docking assembly and with an easy movement of pliers he released the 10 metre cup of the antennae from the hooking and pushed it back from the station towards the Earth.

Experts, who watched this operation, highly evaluated the actions of the cosmonauts in open space. They fulfilled the task 20 minutes ahead of schedule. The full pressure suits, in which prior to it worked Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, proved their high quality. In the future expeditions, as Aleksey Leonov, who was the first man to work in open space, told us, the actions of the cosmonauts outside the space ship and the station will be connected with various assembly work and new scientific experiments. The experience accumulated in it by the three main expeditions in Salyut-6 can be called truly priceless.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S NOTES CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

LD160821 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text of "USSR Defense Minister's Order No 195"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 August--Comrade Servicemen of the Army and Navy!
Comrade military construction workers!
Comrade veterans of military building!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces solemnly celebrate Construction Worker's day.

The working people of military construction sites and the railroad troops are greeting their professional holiday with new successes in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on further strengthening the country's economic and defense might and enhancing the Soviet armed forces' combat readiness.

Great political and labor enthusiasm has been aroused among military construction workers are railroad soldiers by the high assessment which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made of their work in his greetings message to the builders of the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur main railroad.

During the widespread socialist competition under the motto "Do Shock Work, Work Without Laggards," many construction organizations and military construction and railroad units have raised the quality of construction work and production efficiency. They have achieved high indicators in fulfilling their plans and socialist pledges. Military construction organizations fulfilled the targets for the first half of the 4th year of the 5-Year Plan for the volume of construction and installation work, the commissioning of housing accommodation and other very important indicators.

Comrade military construction workers, railroad soldiers, workers and employees, engineers and technicians, veterans of military building!
I greet and congratulate you on the Construction Worker's Day holiday!

I wish you great new successes in fulfilling capital construction plans and in raising its quality and the efficiency of construction work.

Be persistent in introducing the achievements of science and technology and progressive forms of construction production organization and in increasing labor productivity. Develop still more widely the socialist competition to commission on schedule projects nearing completion and to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Constantly improve political and vocational training and strengthen discipline and organization. Augment the glorious combat and labor traditions of military construction units and railroad troops.

Long live the great Soviet People and their valiant armed forces!
Glory to the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.